PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,874.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 8 P.M. 1906.				
18th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10809
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
12th „ *	CALEDONIA	7538	(EXTRA)	
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10812
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
13th „	ARABIA	7903		
20th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th „	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th „	MARMORA	10809		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on THURSDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Porta *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 21*st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verrue	18th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

97 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
B	Langton Hall	4,400	„ 28	„ 12	„ 24	„ 31
A	City of York	7,703	Aug. 7	„ 20	„ 31	Sept. 6
B	City of Agra	4,320	„ 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	„ 20
A	City of Karachi	5,000	„ 29	„ 11	„ 22	„ 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 6	„ 18	„ 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	„ 14	„ 28	Oct. 13	„ 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	„ 27	Oct. 11	„ 24	„ 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	„ 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 16
B	Prome	3,380	„ 25	Nov. 8	„ 18	„ 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 11th Sept. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2936 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 323.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	6th Oct. „
† SILESIA	Loic Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

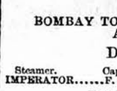
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	21st Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. -Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Dell (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	A	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parrs Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and all the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	... 35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM	... 26	0
REGULATION „ CLOAKS „	... 30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS „	... 5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS „	... 22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT,

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(*Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882."*)

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS:
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq, (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board, power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.

Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot meet with considerable success.

It is hoped that with the call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above the Company will be in a position work successfully and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further calls.

Allotment has already been made, but further applications for Share will be received till end of September

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.

Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries Office, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.

Forms of application for shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

MONGINI BROTHER'S

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breese and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE

UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.

REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS or from

PEARSE & CO.,

SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	48 4	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.
THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1906.

OWNERS ARE REMINDED THAT
1st ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M, TUESDAY, 21st Aug.
2nd " " " THURSDAY 23rd Aug.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 16TH AUGUST, 1906.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 20th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 14TH AUGUST, 1906.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906 both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST 1906.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Principal: SIR ISAMBARD OWEN, D.C.L., M.D.
SESSION OF 1906-7.

Matriculation and Exhibition Examinations, Sept. 24-29th.

Opening of term, October 2nd.

Particulars of curricula for University Degrees and College Diplomas in ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, MINING, METALLURGY, AGRICULTURE, PURE SCIENCE and LETTERS; as well as of Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions and of facilities for residence on application to—

F. H. PRUEN, Secretary,
ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
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A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.

BUILDING MATERIAL and GENERAL MERCHANTS. Have always in stock "BASEL MISSION" Best Mangalore Roofing Tiles, Ceiling and Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

MINTON HOLLINS' Best English Floor Wall and Furniture tiles.

MARBLE SLABS and BLOCKS, also Marble Tiles, White Black and Colors.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Bombay Gazette.
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SERIAL STORY.

TO-MORROW
WE PUBLISH
AN INSTALMENT
OF
A NEW AND THRILLING
SERIAL STORY
ENTITLED
"FLIES IN THE WEB,"
BY
FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Grystral." "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which is one of the best he has written

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S.S. "ORSEOLO" of The Venetian S.N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 15 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 6-30 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN.
R. A. SPENCE.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for handling Manganese ore at Malet Bunder.

(1) Carting.
(2) Loading tubs at ship's side.
(3) Loading on Port Trust Tram lines.

Tenders for the above work will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY evening 22nd. instant.

The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent.
Central Provinces Syndicate,
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.
Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cenn repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from each and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of :—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.
B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of he respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST. 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 2-30 P. M, Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1*st*.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1906.

2*nd*.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya as a Director of the Company.

3*rd*.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4*th*.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration, for the current year.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 29th September 1906, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 27th August 1906 at 2-40 P.M., Standard Time, for the purpose of passing the special Resolutions circulated amongst the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 15TH AUGUST 1906.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers, Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DREN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong. What offers? Apply No. 561A. Advt., Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—NIPPON BUILDING, Hornby Road, SECOND FLOOR, Apply COX & Co., Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St. Bombay,

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KAIL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kail is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Molows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

PROOF READERS.—Two Experienced Proof Readers wanted. Apply this office.

WANTED—NATIVE MINING ENGINEER with sound knowledge of Marathi and how to raise it. Apply giving all qualifications to No. 565 A., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a good LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, in a European Office, Fort. Starting Salary of Rs. Sixty per month. Apply No. 619A., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED experienced FIRST CLASS COMPOSITORS. Salary according to quality of work. Apply "The Bombay Gazette," Press.

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REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Means which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Running and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 3 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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LADIES' & GENT'S TAILORS,
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A HIGH CLASS ENGLISH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at 75, HORNBY ROAD,
(next to Paris-India Motor Car Co.)
with a nice selection of Material suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Specialities :
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BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and he balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of SILVERWARE, IVORY, Sandlewood Boxes Valuable Show Cases, Iron Chubb's Safe etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, the property of a jeweller closing his business, consisting of silverware such as bowls, flower vases, trays, etc., ivory sandlewood boxes, teak and blackwood, large and small valuable show cases, one large iron fire proof safe on stand by Chubb silk purdahs, gas fittings such as globes, chimneys etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Donald House," Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway's Stables, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateglware by Reed and Barton and others, drawing-room suites, cabinets, almyrahs, one large elegantly made library press, combination chest of drawers, one handsome sweetwood cottage piano by Rose & Co., real oil paintings old chinawares, majolica jardinieres, one mahogany process camera, 18 by 18, or stand, by Dilmey graphophone, one set Encyclopædia Britannica, parian figures, baba cot, one typewriter in leather case, copying press, table and hanging lamps, ice-box, rich carpets, baba perambulator, bicycle, etc., etc., the property of Octavius A. Smith, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 20TH AUGUST 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of green, white and coloured plate glass and the following :—

Furniture such as hall sofas, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer with dressing-glass, iron safes, book and hatstands.

1. walnutwood cottage piano by Hopkinson, London.
6. electric revolving hanging fans, 6 revolving standing fans, and 1 pair electric figures.

By order of the Official Trustee in bankruptcy *re* William Watson and Co., in liquidation :—

1 S. B. B. L. gun by C. G. Bonehill.
1 S. B. B. L. rifle by Alex Henry.
1 S. B. B. L. rifle by Thomas Turner.
1 D. H. P. L. 12 bore gun by H. Holland.
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by Wilkinson and Son.
1 D. H. P. L. 12 bore rifle by George Gibbs.
1 D. B. B. L. rifle by W. W. Greener.

On account and risk of the Underwriters :—

1 Bale Twist No. 8dbs, 600 Salt water damaged.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of late Mr. Alexander Fergus consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels, shirts, coats, hats, cigars, trunks, soaps, appliances for steam indication compass, binocular, boots, collars, hair and dress brushes, razor, drill clothes, suits, gurneeys, time-piece, foreign coins, deck chair and other sundry useful articles.

At 3 p.m.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery, engine, boiler, the plant of the Mahaluxmi Saw Mill.

Under instructions from Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for Messrs MagandasBhungwandas and Chandulal Vithaldas, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 21st day of August, 1906 at 4 p. m. (S. T.) put up for sale by Public Auction at Ripbinstone Road at the premises of the Mahaluxmi Saw Mill on the site of the old Jam Mills, near the Globe Mills, all the machinery, engine, boiler, tables &c. the plant of the said Mahaluxmi Saw Mill and all the stock-in-trade consisting of scantlings of timber and wood in the yard required for bailing purposes in several lots on account and at the risk of Narandas alias Motilal Mannohumdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jenkins House (Ground Floor), Apollo Bunder, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery ware, plateglware, rich table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of Mrs. A. Dess proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of best Perfumery, Provisions, etc.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Manekji Sorabji Patell, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 11-30 a.m., sell by Public Auction in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the insolvent in the shop and godown in Parsee Bazar street and Bhoiwada Lane, Fort, and the shop in Chukla consisting of—

Assorted perfumery soap, tea provisions etc.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Official Assignee, till 2 p.m., on Friday, the 24th inst.

For further particular application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Narayen Dabulkar Road Land's End, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Attorneys for the Trustees, Acting under the Deed of Settlement dated 11th December, 1871, and the Deed of Appointment dated 17th August, 1889, executed by their late father, Mr. Edaljee Cawasji Bisni, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land and tenement forming No 9 Begas or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement bungalow, cookroom, coachhouse, stables and outbuildings, standing thereon, situate on the West side of Narayen Dabulkar Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B, No. 3351, Street Nos. 17-19, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—First to the East by the said Narayen Dabulkar Road, on the West by the sea-shore on the North by a public road and beyond that by the property of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Solicitor, and on the South by the property lately belonging to Byramji Hormusji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the title-deeds relating to the property, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY, 20TH AUGUST. 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Ends or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Brakes, Two Speed Gears, Etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogue and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Accessories, Photographic &c., half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—1906.

ONLY A FEW COPIES NOW AVAILABLE
Thoroughly revised up to date.

PRICE Rs. 5 only.
Can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OFFICE, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—

Boots Shoes and Leather.
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods.
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address "ANNUAIRE, LONDON"

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME...2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CALVERT—July 27, at Naggar, Kulu, the wife of H. Calvert, C. S. of a daughter.

DRUMMOND—August 5, at Man Junction, B. N. W. Ry, the wife of John C. S. Drummond, of a son.

GRACE—August 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of Rev. A. H. Grace, of Allahabad, of a son.

THOMAS—August 8, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of R. H.H. Thomas, D. S. Police, Damoh, C. P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—COOPER—August 9, at Chambattia Church, Kanikhet, by special license by the Rev. F. L. Bell, P. G. Benson Cooke, Lieutenant, the Bedfordshire Regiment, to Mabel Sutton, daughter of Mr A. S. Cooper, of Johannesburg, S. A.

DEATHS.

BUXTON—August 13, at Andheri, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Joseph Buxton, Barrack Master (retired) formerly of the 69th Regiment.

GORDON—August 6, at Noakhali of heart failure Alice Mabel, the wife of Hamilton Charles Gordon, Indian Police.

SNUGGS—August 12, at Rajahmundry of cholera, Mr Robert Snuggs, retired Inspector of Police and Pension Pay Master of Godavery District.

KEMP'S

NEW REMEDIES.

KEMP'S ONE DAY COLD CURE A speedy cure for colds, influenza, &c. As. 12

KEMP'S VOXINOIDS. Menthol, Eucalyptus Black Currant, &c. For the Throat and Ches. As. 12.

KEMP'S LAXATONES. Vegetable ingredients only. For constipation, inactive liver, stomach disorders, &c. As. 12.

KEMP'S ANTI-DOLOR. A true Pain Killer As. 6, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES. For Asthma and other bronchial affections. Rs, 1-8.

KEMP'S CLOVERINE. Red Clover Compound with Iodide of Potassium. A Blood Purifier and alterative for Boils, Scrofula, &c. Rs. 1-4.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 11-49m., 11-45a. Low water, 5-6m., 5-50a.

DEATH OF MR. FROMROZ.—We are exceedingly sorry to report the death of Fromroz, the youngest son of the late Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwalla, on Friday evening of apoplexy. The deceased gentleman was only eighteen years, of age.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY.—About 28 persons were brought before Mr. P. H. Dastur on Saturday last by Traffic Inspector W. Walsh, with travelling without tickets, thereby defrauding the Railway Company. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging between Rs. 3 to Rs. 7.

DEATH OF MR. HAJI SABOO SIDIK.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Haji Saboo Sidik, a leading member of Cutchee Memon community of Bombay, which took place yesterday morning at his residence in Kambekar Street, at the age of 76. He leaves behind him a widow, one son, and two daughters.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—The Quarterly General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality was held on Thursday evening at the Municipal Hall, Bandra. Many items of importance were discussed, chief amongst which concerned the introduction of the City Survey into the various village sites; an alteration of the franchise, the future location of the Municipal Office, and the levying of a toll on motor cars entering the Municipal limits. As regards the City Survey, it was decided to recommend the system adopted by the Godra Municipality.

MURDER BY A PATHAN.—A Pathan named Sira Jamdad was murdered by another Pathan early yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, in Bapty Road. On receiving a report of the incident, the Police repaired to the scene, and saw the man lying in a pool of blood. He was conveyed to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital in a dying condition, where he breathed his last in a few minutes, after admission Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of the deceased, and after the body of the deceased was identified adjourned it to a future date, the man, who stabbed the deceased, is at large.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, held an enquiry in the Motlibai Hospital touching the death of Sambai, a child of ten months, who was accidentally run over on Thursday evening by a Municipal Kutchra cart, driven by Dewji Bhagoo, whilst the child was playing on the road. The cart driver stated that he did not notice the child: he said he was near-sighted and was suffering from a cataract in his eye. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death; but added that the girl's mother was deserving of censure for leaving such a small child, unprotected on the road; and that the Municipal authorities should see that the eye-sight of their cart-drivers' was good.

A POLICEMAN REWARDED.—The acting Commissioner of Police Mr. W. L. B. Souter, presented to Rama Yesu police sepoy No. 1369, a testimonial on vellum awarded by the Royal Humane society, for his gallantry in rescuing a native woman from drowning on the 19th February inst. At about 6-30 P. M., on the above date, a Mahomedan woman Yoma, aged sixty, accidentally stepped and fell into the Arthur Basin. On the sepoy No. 1369 being informed of the accident, he jumped into the water and took her to a boat some yards off. The woman was unconscious but with some medical aid she recovered. These facts were represented to the Royal Humane Society through the Secretary of State by the Commissioner of Police through the local Governments.

THE LATE JAM OF JAMNUGGAR.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the inhabitants of Jamnuggar, at present residing in Bombay, was held on Saturday afternoon in the hall of the Muljee Jaitha Cloth Market, for the purpose of expressing their deep felt regret at the recent death of the Jam Saheb. Many of the Bhattia residents of Bombay were also present. Mr. Kursandas Dharamsey Sunderdas was called to the chair. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting expressed the grief they all felt at the sudden death of a prince, who had always the welfare of his subjects at heart, and whom death had snatched away from them while in the enjoyment of his power and authority of an enlightened Chief of Kathiawar, who career held out the brightest promise of a successful and able administrator. The Chairman then proposed that this meeting of the subjects of H. H. the Jam residing in Bombay, their friends, and sympathisers, expresses its heartfelt grief at the untimely death of the Jam Saheb Jasvatsingji. His proposition was seconded, with appropriate remarks, by Mr. Hurjivan Sunderdas, and the meeting passed it unanimously all those present standing near their respective seats. Mr. Manishankar Govindji also addressed the meeting on the Jam Saheb's good qualities of head and heart. The meeting resolved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Merji; and the proceedings terminated. A report of the proceedings of the meeting was wired by the Chairman to Jamnuggar the same day.

TIME-TRIED

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

are a time-tried, digestion-stimulating, blood-enriching, strength-restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up.

Rs. 2-0 Per Bottle of 40 Pills.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 23, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Gloucester has beaton Sussex by an innings and fifty runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Kent has beaten Somerset by 354 runs.

The West Indians have beaten Northampton by 155 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwick by an innings and 90 runs.

Notts has beaten Middlesex by five wickets.

Hants has beaten Worcester by 131 runs.

The following is the position of Counties to August 18.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	24	16	3	5	13
Yorkshire	25	15	2	8	13
Kent	19	13	2	4	11
Lancashire	24	14	5	5	9
Notts	17	9	2	6	7
Warwickshire	17	6	4	7	2
Essex	19	7	6	6	1
Worcestershire	16	2	6	8	—2
Hampshire	17	6	8	3	—4
Somerset	16	4	9	3	—5
Northamtonshire	15	3	9	2	—6
Gloucestershire	15	4	9	2	—5
Middlesex	15	4	9	3	—5
Sussex	19	4	11	4	—7
Leicestershire	19	3	13	3	—10
Derbyshire	17	2	14	1	—12

OFFICERS OF THE P. & O. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA B TEAM.

The above match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday afternoon. The P and O Officers having won the toss elected to take first service at the wicket. The scoring was very fast, Burney contributing 43, Dowd 30, MacPhee and Hackney 14 each, and Packenham 11. The total score was 157 to the Gymkhana 141. The B Team opened rather poorly at first. MacDonald who opened the game was dismissed without having broken his jack. Messrs Botting and Leahey scored 37 each, and Mr. West 32. These were the only three who were able to get into double figures. The scores are as follows:—

OFFICERS OF P. & O.

MacPhee, c Webb, b West	14
Breuigrom, b Otto	8
Packenham, c Otto, b West	11
Hackney, c Otto, b West	14
Burney, c Bishop, b West	43
Russel, b West	0
Walker, c Gordon, b MacDonald	6
Llewellin, b MacDonald	2
Scowcroft, b Otto	6
Dond, not out	30
Bollow, run out	8
Extras	15
Total	157

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 20; 2 for 56; 3 for 49; 4 for 59; 5 for 59; 6 for 66; 7 for 83; 8 for 107; 9 for 111 and 10 for 157.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Roughton	25	0	8	2
Otto	46	2	13	1
West	47	5	13	3
MacDonald	17	2	5	0
Bishop	7	0	2	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA'B. Team.

Mr F P West, b Walker	32
Capt P H MacDonald, c Hackney, b Walker	0
Mr S R Gordon, b Walker	10
Mr M Botting, c Hackney, b Dowd	37
Mr Bishop, c and b Barlow	2
Mr Roughton, c and b Barlow	5
Rev A Leahy, c Burney, b Dowd	37
Mr H H Otto, b Hackney	4
Mr E M Webb, not out	9
Mr H MacNaghten, b Barlow	5
Mr D R Brand, c and b Barlow	0
Extras	0
Total	141

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 15; 3 for 53; 4 for 68; 5 for 66; 6 for 119; 7 for 140; 8 for 136; 9 for 140 and 10 for 140.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Walker	50	2	10	0
Russel	33	0	7	1
Hackney	15	2	6	0
Barlow	18	4	6	0
Burney	12	0	2	0
Fakenham	9	0	1	0
Dowd	4	2	1	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. G. T. RECREATION CLUB.

The above teams played on Saturday afternoon on the Gymkhana ground, the match resulting in a win for the Gymkhana. Messrs Monteath, Elliott and Cheetham accounted for 62, 44 and 22 runs respectively. For the Telegraphists Mr. N. U. K. Leslie played a good game, scoring 21 not out. The scores are as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, c D'Silva, b Netscher	9
Mr H Cheetham, c Moore, b D'Silva	22
Mr J Monteath, l-b-w b Netscher	62
Mr R E A Elliot, b Taylor	44
Mr E E Christie, c Moore, b Taylor	9
Mr E E Coom's b Moore	3
Mr I E C Jukes, c Lawrence, b Moore	2
Mr E E Priestley, c Netscher, b Moore	1
Mr C L Burns, not out	1
Mr P M D Sanderson, not out	5
Mr C G Stileman, did not bat	0
Extras	10
Total	192

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0 2 for 39; 3 for 108; 4 for 138; 5 for 141 6 for 143; 7 for 146; 8 for 146; 9 for 152.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Netscher	13	39	5	2
Moore	18	91	3	3
De Silva	10	18	2	1
Pearay	5	26	0	0
Cassely	3	13	0	0
Taylor	3	5	0	2

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Mr J Berrie, b Coombs	0
Mr Netscher, c Priestley, b Coombs	12
Mr V D'Souza, b Stileman	14
Mr A Moore, c Sanderson, b Stileman	5
Mr De'Silva, c Powell, b Coombs	3
Mr G Eller b Stileman	0
Mr N V K Leslie, not out	21
Mr Lawrence, b Coombs	0
Mr Cassely, c Christie, b Stileman	0
Mr Pearcey, b Coombs	2
Mr Taylor, b Cheetham	16
Extras	3
Total	76

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 26; 3 for 28; 4 for 34; 5 for 34; 6 for 34; 7 for 35; 8 for 40; 9 for 47; 10 for 76.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
E E Coombs	13	48	3	5
C G Stileman	11	21	3	4
H Cheetham	2	4	0	1

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. POONA VOLUNTEERS.

A large crowd assembled to witness the above match, which commenced at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The Poona Volunteers opened their innings with a score of 62. Messrs Chinoy and Pais scoring 28 and 12 respectively. Captain Rutter played in good style accounting for 9 runs. Major Dunne who played an excellent game against the Parsee Gymkhana was unfortunately disabled and did not contribute much to the score. It is only fair to state that three of the bestmen of the visitors team, were unavoidably absent, *viz* Lieut. J. T. Turner, Mr. Masters and Kasad. The Elphinstonians gained an easy victory Meheromji alone contributing 69 more than the total score of the visitor's Raja accounted for 25, Daruvalla 29 and Saklatwalla 17.

In the bowling department Greahy did good work, as also did Samson. Greahy's bowling was considered dangerous though he appeared not to have done as well as when the team played the Parsee Gymkhana.

The scores are as follows:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Meheromji, b Cody	69
Kapadia, b Pais	9
Mody R E, b Pais	2
Raja D, b Samson	25
Daruvalla, c Pais, b Samson	29
Saklatwalla l-b-w, b Greahy	17
Dubash W, run out	2
Rutnagar, not out	7
Fatakia, b Samson	1
Pochkhana, b Samson	1
Umrigar, did not bat	0
Extras	14
Total	176

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 45; 2 for 61; 3 for 95; 4 for 118; 5 for 156; 6 for 158; 7 for 164; 8 for 168; 9 for 176.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Samson	136	53	4	4
Greahy	61	46	0	1
Pais	120	37	6	2
Cody	43	25	1	1

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

Veerji, run out	8
Capt Rutter, c Umrigar	9
Vol Pais, l-b-w, Meheromji	12
Corp Chinoy, c Raja, b Umrigar	28
Maj Dunne, c Ratnagar, b Umrigar	2
Vol Bharucha, c Daruwalla, b Umrigar	0
Corp Simmons, c Daruwalla, b Dubash	2
Vol Cody, b Dubash	0
Sergt Samson, c Fatakia, b Dubash	0
Vol Khanady, not out	0
Vol Graher, c Umrigar, b Dubash	0
Extra	1
Total	62

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 13; 2 for 23; 3 for 57; 4 for 57; 5 for 57; 6 for 62; 7 for 62; 8 for 62; 10 for 62.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dubash	95	26	4	4
Umrigar	120	23	9	4
Meheromji	58	12	3	1

TWASTA KASAR UNION C. CLUB VS. GRAHAMS C. CLUB.

The above match was played on Saturday and won by Grahams by 37 runs the scores being as under,

Grahams 71 runs Twasta Kasar Union 34.

For the winning side Messrs H. E. Harrington and A. A. Rosalla made 14 runs each while Mr. Dandekar for the other side played a steady innings of 18 not out.

[Owing to the large number of cricket matches played every Saturday and Sunday it is only "possible" to report the most important. We shall, however, be pleased to publish the results of any matches if the Honorary Secretaries will forward us the details *promptly*.]

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

MOUNTED BRANCH vs. DISMOUNTED BRANCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SEUNDERABAD, AUGUST 16.

This match was played to-day and resulted in a victory for the Dismounted by 53 runs:—

MOUNTED.

Major E W Denny, c Cope, b Frederick	1
Captain H F Stopford, c Frederick, b Hewitt	14
Mr G M Spencer-Smith b Frederick	0
Mr W O Vanneck, c and b Frederick	0
Mr L W Savile, c Yates b Frederick	3
Lt-Colonel E A Wiggin, b Hewitt	8
Mr S L Wace, c Beauclere, b Robert	11
Mr H N Lee, c Yates, b Roberts	17
Mr O'Connor, run out	0
Captain H E S Wynne, c Arundell, b Roberts	4
Lt-Colonel A Stokes, D S O, not out	4
Extra	8
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Captain Frederick	11	2	24	4
Mr Hewitt	11	2	19	2
Mr Mockler	6	2	8	0
Capt Roberts	5-4	2	10	3

DISMOUNTED.

Lieutenant H C Hewitt, b Wace	5
Captain A Roberts, c Stopford, b Denny	23
Captain E B Frederick, b Wace	8
Mr J A Yates, c Wiggin, b Wace	4
Mr A E Sargent, c O'Connor, b Denny	11
Captain W J Oates, b Vanneck	10
Mr R T Arundell, not out	43
Mr J G Cope, b Dewing	3
Mr Mockler, l-b-w b Denny	1
Mr H B Stevenson, b Denny	6
Private Roe, c Lee b Wynne	5
Extra	3
Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Major Denny	15	2	38	5
Mr Wace	14	1	55	3
Mr Vanneck	5	0	12	1
Mr O'Connor	5	1	12	0

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

After a narrow win by the Rovers when they last met the Y. M. C. A., the game between them on Saturday, was followed by a a large number with great interest. It was, however, not as good a game as the previous ones, the Rovers, with a considerably weaker team, having far less of the game than their adversaries and seemed on by to attack after spasmodic rushes as against well-combined moves by the Y. M. C. A. The first goal came for the Association after a very pretty bout of passing not long after the start. Kiddle, who took the position of centre, got possession and gave to Billitter who in turn passed out to Tweedle on the right wing and he sent across the goal-mouth when Nash was waiting to send in a shot which bounded into goal off the left upright. On top of this, the Rovers came in with an ace of equalising as a long shot by Jeffries was fisted out by Rose a matter of inches too high for the left wing to head in. A second goal came to the Y. M. C. A. after a run down by Billitter and Tweedle, the former eventually putting it through.

On resumption the Rovers came out and Rose kicking over the ball, it was just dribbling in on its own when Robottom ran back and saved in the nick of time at the expense of a corner which was cleared and some very fast up and down play ensued. An excellent shot by Tally was well saved and a foul gave the Rovers a penalty which Tally threw away by sending wide to the left. Kiddle next got on and broke clean away only to be pulled up by Walton running out and from now the Rovers kept well up till Tweedle got on on the right wing. He put in the prettiest individual run seen this year; passing halves and back at a great pace he crowned a fine effort with a shot into the left corner. Except for a shot by the Y. M. C. A. left wing striking the cross-bar nothing further occurred leaving the score:—

Y. M. C. A.	3 Goals
Rovers	*Nil*

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The entries for the Rovers' Tournament, which commences on the 6th September, are as follows up-to-date:—Royal Scots, Bombay Gymkhana, Rovers, R. G. A., Y. M. C. A., and Telegraph from Bombay. The East Lancs. and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Poona, the South Lancs. from Jubbulpore, the 7th Brigade R. F. A., from Neemuch, Cheshires (already in Bombay) from Wellington, King's Liverpools from Nasirabad, Leicesters from Bangalore and Manchesters from Trimulgherry.

The fifteenth will be the Seaforths who, though their entry has as yet not been received, are sure to come with the Cup they now have in their possession.

THE CHARITY MATCH.

The Rovers' Committee have decided to substitute for the Fancy Dress match, a game on the 5th September, between the Royal Scots and a combined Civilian eleven. This will be in aid of the Nursing Fund of St. George's Hospital and should prove a most interesting item—more so than the Fancy Dress affair in which the fun always seems somewhat forced after the first few minutes.

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THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

This year the Durand Tournament at Simla, promises to be a very great success with an entry of eighteen teams of a very high class. Commencing on the 12th of next month, the teams are as follows:—

Black Watch, Gordons, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Cameronians, Highland Light Infantry, Shropshires, Glosters, Bedfords, North Staffords, South Staffords, West Yorks, Royal Sussex, Royal Irish Regt., 3rd Hussars, 12th Lancers, Simla Volunteers, Wiltshires, Simla New Club and the Holders, the 1st Royal Dragoons.

BANGALORE HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 18.

The Bangalore Horse Show continued to-day, but owing to the heavy rain in the previous night the Jumping Competition was postponed to the afternoon.

The following are the morning's results:—

Polo ponies, Australian, English and Cape:—Heavy Weights,—Mr. A. M. Swifte's Music Master (1); the Yuvaraj of Mysore's Jean (2); and Major Haye's Ali Beg (3). Judges:—Colonel Atkinson and Major Brandreth, it was a good class, the winner being a particularly handy animal. The winner was riden by the owner.

Polo ponies Australian, English and Cape—Light weights—14 entries. The Judges were the same as in the previous class. The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Mystery, (1); Mr. Swifte's Torpedo and (2), Mr. Gore Hangbone's Ena. A difficult class to judge. Mystery proved the handiest with stick.

Polo ponies, Arab and Country bred—Entries 14. The Judges were the same as in the previous class. Mr. A. G. Gwyer's Tam Ring (1); Mr. S. W. Webster's After Dark (2), and Mr. Gwyer's Gold Mine (3). This was also a difficult class to judge, being an excellent lot.

Throughbred horses—6 entries. Judges—Colonel Grant and, Major Hayes. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's Fitzgrafton (Grafton Olive) first. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's Mallard (Malvolio Britomarte) second. This was a fine class, and the first honours were given without hesitation to Fitzgrafton.

Arab ponies—7 entries. Judges Colonel Grant and Major Hayes. Mr. Maydwelle's Bumble Puppy (1), Colonel Leader's Silver Fox, (2) and Mr. S.W. Webster's After Dark (3). This was a nice lot of Arabs.

Country-bred horses and ponies—5 entries. Judges the same as in the previous class. Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Lady of Quality (1); Mr. A. G. Gwyer's Tam Ring (2). This was on indifferent class.

Ponies likely to make polo ponies. 18 entries. Judges—Colonel Atkinson and Major Brandreth. Captain Cole's Algy (1); Captain Munday's Blue-wing (2), and Mr. Webster's Columbine. This was also an indifferent class.

The Dog Show opened this morning. Over a hundred dogs, in 14 classes, were exhibited. The classes were excellent and much better than in previous years. Judging will not be completed till the afternoon.

LATER.

The following are the results of the Bangalore Horse show this afternoon. There was a very big attendance of Ladies and gentlemen, including the British Resident, General Scallon numerous Military people, Officers of the Essex Regiment whose band was playing. Mrs. Fraser distributed the handsome prizes of cups and plate to the successful competitors thus terminating a very successful show. The best turned out section was the Native Cavalry. Judges—Major Graham, Mr. Lloyd of the D. Squadron, 30th Lancers, and C. Squadron 30th Lancers respectively.

Jumping Competition:—British Corps. 29 enteries ctivel Judges:—Col. Atkinson and others. Corpl James, G. Battery, R. H. A. (1) Sergeant Bryant, A. Squadron Carabiniers (2); and Sergeant Hignell D. Squadron, Carabinieers (3). The jumping was very good indeed, but the bad state of the ground after rain caused two accidents though not serious.

Single harness horses. 6 entries.—Judges:—The Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Murray, Mr, Aynsley, Colonel Atkinson. Yuvaraj of Mysore's Shah Alum, (1) and the Honble Mr. Fraser's Rufus (2) were the winners. These were fine turn-outs.

Single Harness Ponies. 12 entries. Judges as in the previous event:—Captain Forster's Blackbird (1), Yuvaraj of Mysore's Begum (2) and Colonel Desaraj Urs' Hebe (3). All were a fine lot turnouts.

Best Four-in-hand Team. 4 entries. Judges:—Major Glynn. Colonel Atkinson.—Carabinier's team, and the Remount Depot team.

Best turn-out driven by lady. 8 entries.—Judges:—Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Murray, Mr. Aynsley and Colonel Atkinson. Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser's Rufus (1). Mrs. F. Carr's turnout (2).

Jumping Competition for Ponies. 12 entries.—Judges:—Colonel Grant, Colonel Atkinson, Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Desaraj Urs.—Colonel Leader's Blucbell, 30th Lancers, (2); Comet and Captain Forster's Bushgirl (2). The jumping was very fair, but the weather during the previous night made the ground so bad that several falls occurred, two horses bolting. The winner jumped finely.

THE DOG SHOW.

The Dog Show opened this morning and was a far better lot of dogs exhibited than in any previous Show, all the Classes having very high quality. The following were the results. The Judges throughout were Messrs. Watson, Kidd, Turner Murray, Aynsley, May, Dwell and Elliot.

Fox Terriers. 12 entries:—Mr. F. A. Hamilton's D'arcq Tackler (1), Bangalore Agency's D'arcq Apollo (2); and Mr. Elliot's D'arcq Huntsman (3).

Irish Terriers. Mr. Turner's Rampant Regency (1); Mr. Turner's Mickey Airedales (2); Captain White's Jean (3). Same owner's Jack was highly commended.

Fox hounds 8 entries. 30th Lancers' Countess. The 30th Lancers' Contest was very highly commended.

Miscellaneous hounds, 8 entries:—Mrs. Elliot's Grey hound White Brilliant (1); and Captain McHaig's Scotch deer-hound Nancy Bill. Chows (2). Only two entries. No prize was awarded.

Bull Dogs, and Terriers.—Captain Leslie's Gipsy. 3 entries.

Thorugh Bred pups over 3 and under 9 months. 8 entries:—Mrs. Heale's St. Bernard-Monk.

Ladies' dogs the *bona fide* property of a lady. 16 entries:—Mrs. Wheatley's Toy-terrior, O. Minosa San (1); Mrs. McGann's Fox-terrier Jack (2) and Mrs Elliot's terrier (3).

Soldiers' Dogs. 25 entries:—Farrier Quarter, Master Sergeant Offer's bull-terrier Nip, Private Calgie's Collie, Sergeant Bonser's Toy.

Miscellaneous. 9 entries:—Yuvaraj of Mysore's Thibetan dog Grand Lama. Miss. Janie's Chow Lady Pekin. The best dog in the Show was Mrs. Elliot's Grey-hound White Brilliant,

Scotch Terriers. 8 entries:—Mr. Harvey Kelley's Togo and Major Meclentock's Con.

Terriers not thorough-bred. 8 entries. Mr. P. L. Moore's Patch and Mr. Keran's Poppin.

POONA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

Heavy rain yesterday afternoon and at intervals during the night cooled the sultry weather we had been experiencing, and perhaps also rendered the course heavier going which circumstance may account for some of the top weights not running up to public expectations, yet on the whole the discriminating section of the public, who are above the influence of race card tips and are in the majority and include the bulb of the heavy punters, were on the winners in all but two of the events the exceptions being the races won by Lamrock and Bendigo. During the week there have been some fresh accessions to the ranks of the professionals and owners we were pleased to see Captain Leighton of the Royal Dragoons present. Among other owners who have arrived are Messrs. Moran and Morris. Messrs. Ames and Melsom have also come and the latter was in much evidence during the afternoon.

The weather was clear and pleasant during this afternoon and Poona turned out in great force and the full special trains from Bombay augmented the gathering in the enclosure very considerably. His Excellency the Governor and all the members of his Council were engaged in the Council Hall on Legislative business.

It was disappointing to find only three numbers go up on the Telegraph board for the opening event. Of the trio White Heather on his first appearance in India in a jump race was made favourite. This fact may be due to Hoyt's name figuring against him and from the additional circumstance of Last Post out of White Heather's stable being withdrawn and Gorrie Roy also being kept out. White Heather has a good English reputation in the hunting field. I am sorry his sporting owner was not present to see him run to-day. White Heather won his race in great form. Mr. Bingham, 15th Hussars, who has a good record of wins to his credit, rode in great form to-day but unfortunately was only placed second in two events.

When the numbers for the first Consolation Plate were grun up there was a stream of money which flowed in the direction of Shereali till the intervention of some better informed punters diverted the current in the direction of Akyab now known as Advocate-General. Others of the field were also nibbled at, but Tabah had a strong following and he early encouraged the confidence of his supporters and finally won in very convincing form. Shereali was only able to get fourth—Cardiff was the street corner tip for the Second Consolation Plate and he received a lot of support. Ere the ponies went down to the post there was a great run on both Wadi and Burham. Nooman also was by no means friendless. Burham refused to get into line with his field at the starting post and after a time the field was let go with Burham hanging back and he thus lost a lot of ground which Robinson, however, made up ere the field turned into the straight and the pony's backers began to flatter themselves that their money was safe, but the effort in making up the lost ground told on Burham and he had barely come to the head of his field when he collapsed and was only able to finish fourth. Evans had meanwhile got a good lead on Wadi and nursing him nicely he tailed in an easy winner. Nooman nearly made a dead heat with the favourite for second place.

Lamrock's appearance in the enclosure could not fail to excite admiration. His condition is very creditable to his admirable trainer Tom Scott. Few outside of the stable connections got on to Lamrock and he started at the odds of 6 to 1. The bulk of support was given to Testwood who had Hoyt up and all the stable confidence. Sainte Marquise, it goes without saying, had a host of believers and Clynder with a nice weight was not a little fancied. Resident with Melsom up was a combination that has brought satisfaction to many who have supported it and it did dot fail to enamour a few to-day, but unprofitably. It was a very fine race and Mr. Cursetjee is entitled to no small credit for all his handicapping of to-day's fields and for none more so than that of this race. Nearly the whole field finished in a close bunch. Lamrock admirably ridden by Southall lasted out the field in a tight finish with the favourite Testwood while Marquise made no return to her supporters. Evans by a fine effort in the last few strides snatched the third place from Resident.

There was a lot of money for Precious with all his weight, Tachreet, Bay Middleton, Ajan and even Bandit II for the mile journey in the Lanowli Plate. Melsom on Kummar forced the running from the start and thus made matters easy for Bendigo when he came to the front division and found he had beaten a lot, but as he came to the rails Kamad was bringing Ajax up with a desperate effort and the horse answering gamely was gaining on the leader, but he was too much ahead and just lined out to save the race. Tachreet never showed in the front ranks. Poor Bay Middleton was beaten on his merits.

For the Pony Plate Gunmetal and Comeback were for a brief while made equal favourites. The former has changed hands and to-day was running in the colors of the popular but unfortunate Goculdas and Nanjee's Stable. Later Gunmetal's price receded and touched 8's while a flow of money in Mandeville's direction brought him into equal favour with Comeback. Some fancied Judy but this mare is not quite herself just now. In the race Comeback won very comfortably from Matalgia who made his essay to catch the leader somewhat too late.

Six horses out of the fourteen shown on the card for the Midget Plate were scratched leaving still the nice number of eight for the operations of the punters. Hermit at top weight was made favourite! Grey Fox, Mint and Zurriff were all backed for a lot of money and towards the end there was a strong tide set in towards Panalla II. Neither Grey Fox nor Hermit ever flattered their friends confidences and the winner turned up in Mint very nicely ridden by Williams. Zuriff was made too much use of in the race to be able to last out.

There was a great display of riding talent for the closed races. Dilerjung was made a hot favourite for this event and Breakaway ridden by Mr. P. Fischer was made a close second favourite. W. Bray who has been sent out by the owners of Dilerjung to join Penton's stable won his first race in India and rode, what must be an unique experience to him, an Arab with excellent success. Breakaway disappeared out of sight as the field rounded the bend. Little Gallant had a strong rider up to-day and was kept on the course finishing second to Dilerjung. Pasha ran a great pony in this race. He came up very strong at the finish and had he made his effort earlier it is a question whether Dilerjung would have won.

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. *Distance.*—1¼ miles over 6 flights.

Captain H. D. McNeil's c h e g White Heather 10st. 3lbs.....A. Hoyt 1

Mr. F. Murray's b a m g The Moachim, 10st.....Hon'ble D. Bingham 2

Messrs. M. Goculdas and A Nanji's b a m g Freelance 11st.....H. Deeble 3

Betting:—7 to 4 on White Heather, 2 to 1 against The Moachim and 4 to 1 against Freelance.

The three raced abreast to the first hurdle which Freelance clouted and lost ground, then White Heather took the lead from The Moachim till at the five furlongs. The Moachim joined White Heather and the pair raced abreast till after landing over last hurdle. White Heather drew away and won by a length and a half. Distance between second and third three lengths. Time—2ms. 31 2/5secs.

Winner trained by Thomas.

FIRST CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs, W. I. *Distance.*—5 furlongs.

Mr. Abdul Gany's g a h Sabah, 7st. 2lbs.....A. Hoyt 1

Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor's b a h Advoc

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INTERMARRIAGE AS A FACTOR IN IMPERIAL POLICY.

A VERY interesting work might be written on intermarriage as a factor in the making and consolidation of Empires. As far as we know, the subject has never been specifically treated ; but a survey of the history of the world would assuredly serve to show its immense importance. It is especially interesting in connection with India, since here we meet with what is apparently an anomally in history, the absolute rejection of intermarriage, as an element in their policy, on the part of the conquerors. There are, of course, reasons for this rejection, but it is worth while to bear in mind that these reasons are not of a piece with history. The conquering nations of the past invariably made it their practice to intermarry with their foreign subjects —whether this was a matter of definite policy or no, hardly matters. Probably it was not. It was due most likely to the difficulty of return to their native land and to the commonplace fact that, when a man finds himself in a distant country, and out of reach of home, he will pick up a wife where he can find her. A Greek or Roman invasion always resulted in colonization. A considerable portion of the army never returned home. Alexander and Cæsar shed soldiers wherever they went, whether it were Persia, India or Gaul. This meant, of course, that those whom they left behind settled down with native wives and were, within a short space of time, absorbed into the indigenous population. In Great Britain, even to this day, we meet with the dark Italianized type among peasants in certain districts which is clearly not Celtic. It is more likely that in them we have the descendants of our Roman conquerors. Indeed, were it ever to be proved that the Romans refused intermarriage with their British subjects, the fact would present an almost insoluble problem to the historian. We should have to imagine an army of able-bodied men, all of fighting age (that is to say under fifty), unaccompanied by women, arriving to take possession of a distant land; many of them remaining in the country, destined to pass the whole of their lives far from their own land,—and yet refusing to take the obvious course of marrying the women of the country. Were it not known as a historical fact that ancient conquering races actually did intermarry with their subjects, we should, considering the circumstances of the time, be justified in assuming it *a priori*.

When the history of the British Empire in India comes to be written, there will be one outstanding phenomenon, which will have to be noted, and that will be the extraordinarily limited intercourse between rulers and ruled. Never before in history have conquerors and conquered had less to do with each other, outside the obligatory relations of business and government. Socially the two races are strangers. Even the moderate intimacies of mutual entertainment are restricted, for the most part, to official fractions. We attend an evening party given by the Viceroy or by the Governor of a Presidency, and we find, it is true, a large number of Native gentlemen and ladies among the guests. But it will nearly always be observed that Europeans and Natives keep rigidly apart on these occasions. It is not so much that each makes a point of avoiding the other, but that it never enters into the heads of either that anything else is either expected or possible. When we come to the far closer ties of intermarriage, the restriction is as adamant. Nor is it based on the prejudices of one side only. There is first as much objection on the part of the well-born Native to wedding his daughter to a man of alien race, as there is upon that of the most insular European. There are many reasons for this. To the Hindu, the most important consideration in life is his caste and its preservation in its traditional purity. Since caste is entirely a matter of race and birth, a mixed marriage will obviously produce an offspring with no claims to caste at all, in other words, a hybrid. The history of Rajasthan shows that only force or political necessity have been able to induce the native of good family to submit to marriage with a person of alien race and religion. On the side of the European there is the deep-rooted aversion to a mixture of colours and a conviction, equally deeply rooted, though possibly not so well-founded, that he is lowering himself by marriage with an Asiatic. Whether this conviction have any foundation in nature or be simply the result of traditional prejudice, is a point which hardly merits discussion. Suffice it that it exists. Again, it is an axiom, generally accepted, that the Eurasian, or offspring of a Native and a European, combines the worst qualities of both races. This is one of those rough generalizations which need examination before they are accepted. It is due partly to the fact that most of the Eurasians, whom we see about us, belong to a low class of life and form, by reason of their circumstances, part of the dregs of the population. They are, for the most part, poor ; they have no higher bond of interconnection, such as binds even the lowest of Hindus together, and in many cases the circumstances of their birth would not bear examination. They enter this world under a cloud and are compelled to pick up a precarious livelihood by any shift which comes in their way. Thus far, it is true, the generalization holds good. But there are few of us who have not met Eurasians who were excellent fellows, honest and upright, and by no means meriting the character of unclean beings, with which they are usually credited. A further argument against intermarriage is more pertinent, since it is not sentimental but physiological ; and that is that statistics seem to show that families of mixed native and European origin do not persist but die out after one or two generations. We doubt, however, whether this has reached the point of conclusive proof. If it be true, of course, it constitutes a valid, and perhaps, final argument against intermarriage. We are not supporting intermarriage. To a European, as well as to a Native, the social consequences are at present too serious. We are only noting the fact that the absence of intermarriage in our relations with India stands out as an anomaly in history. Even in India the Greeks and the Mahommedans married and settled down and became part of the native population. There is no doubt that the earlier British traders and settlers did the same. Many of them lived exactly like natives, stayed out here all their lives with no prospects of ever returning home, married native wives and reared families of half-caste children, and finally died and were buried in this country. This was before the days of Governmental prestige and easy transit. It is probable that no man would choose a wife of different race if he felt there was a chance of being able to find one at home. Moreover, the institution of British Imperial rule in India has changed the status of the Englishman. He is no longer the servant of a trading company, but one of a ruling race. This, no doubt, has had a good deal to do with the change of attitude toward the native population. But far more important than this is the simple fact that we can now return to our own country in a fortnight.

The Suez Canal and fast steamships have changed our whole position in India. The native sometimes complains that no Englishman ever looks upon India as his home. As soon as he can, he clears out and packs off to England. For this he has much reason and there is no need to justify him. But it still remains a question whether the old system had not a greater consolidating influence in the consolidation and retention of an empire ? This question possesses an added interest just now when the gulf between the two races is being more keenly felt and more loudly deplored than ever before. It is difficult to say how far copy-book political principles are to be trusted in particular cases, but history seems to show that empires are strengthened by the unification of the interests of the rulers with those of the ruled. No nation, it must be granted, has ever had a more difficult task than the British have had in India. The religious conservatism of the Hindu has always been the rock upon which all policies, however enlightened, have foundered. To-day that conservatism is as strong as it was two thousand years ago. Hence the problem would seem to have no solution except in compromise. But is a compromise possible? If India be the one exception to the general course of history, it is clearly no use going back to received principles for an answer. Many things have to be sacrificed to the wielding of an empire. One of these is exclusiveness and racial pride. Since it is certain that in the case of the British nation these things will never be sacrificed, there is surely no harm in considering other possibilities simply as questions of academic interest. And of all these the subject of intermarriage provides food for the most interesting, albeit confessedly impracticable, of speculations. The speculation is purely academic for obvious reasons. Assuming that something like colonization or intermarriage is necessary to an imperial policy, we are at once met by the objection that English people do not "immigrate" into India. They come out for a definite purpose and go home again as soon as that purpose is fulfilled. Colonization, as we find from history, is usually confined to the lower orders of the population since it is the lower orders which it principally benefits; while the English population in India is drawn in a very small degree from the lower orders. Among the higher classes of any country there is a reasonable objection to intermarriage with foreigners, since purity of race is to such classes a very real consideration. Other more practical objections we have already stated, chief among which is the fact that no Englishman is now-a-days compelled to choose a native wife for sheer lack of any other, since he can always go home. The corollary of all this is that modern science, in the shape of steamships and railways, has changed the whole character of foreign imperial policy. The question then arises, whether the whole basis of such a policy has now become artificial and whether a Government founded purely on force and prestige can persist, without the help of more peaceful elements of consolidation. We do not propose to treat this question now. All we say is that it seems to us to lie at the very root of the Indian problem.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS IN INDIA AND IN EGYPT.

AT a time when changes are being considered in the constitution of the Legislative Councils in this country as announced by Mr. Morley in his Budget speech the other day, it is interesting to read the remarks which Lord Cromer recently made on the similar institution of a Legislative Council in Egypt, in his latest annual report on that country, placed before Parliament a short time ago. It is necessary to bear in mind one fact in this connection, and that is that Lord Dufferin had much to do with Legislative Councils in both India and Egypt. Sir Alfred Lyall revealed to us last year, in his Life of that versatile statesman, that it was really Lord Dufferin who was the author of the present representative constitution of the Legislative Councils, and that he strongly urged on Lord Cross, the Secretary of State, during his Viceroyalty, to pass the Councils Act through Parliament, which bears the latter's name, and became law two years after Lord Dufferin ceased to be Viceroy. The representative element in these Councils introduced by Lord Dufferin is now probably to be further extended on his lines by the small Commission at present sitting at Simla under the present Viceroy. Sir Alfred Lyall states that Lord Dufferin went very far with his proposals about introducing the representative element, but that Lord Cross did not sanction them in their entirety. Whether Mr. Morley will go as far as Lord Dufferin remains to be seen. But it may be recalled that the latter wished the concessions that he proposed should be "accepted as a final settlement of the Indian system for the next ten or fifteen years." This period has now gone by and the concessions made then by Lord Dufferin and the home authorities to the demands of educated Indians are now found too small by the latter.

Evidently the desire for political concessions seems to grow with what it is fed on ; but whether it is keeping pace with the fitness to enjoy and properly to benefit by these concessions is a very difficult and delicate matter, which we hope the Commission will consider carefully. The year before he came out as Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin was sent to Egypt, then recently brought under our sole control by the suppression of the Revolt under Arabi Pasha in 1882, to report upon its state and to suggest reforms which may help to settle it. He drew up a Report in February 1883 which has become famous as a landmark in recent Egyptian history, and in this advised the introduction of a Legislative Council in that country. This advice was adopted and on 1st May of the same year this Council came into existence and continues still with very satisfactory results. Some of these results are noted by Lord Cromer in his recent Report. "Were Lord Dufferin still alive, I think he would be pleased at the further results which I am now able to record, of the measures adopted under his statesmanlike initiative in 1883. The Legislative Council may be said to have passed through these separate phases of existence. For the first few years of the British occupation it attracted little notice. The second phase may be said to have begun about the year 1892. The Council drifted about that time into an attitude of hostility against the Government. This phase was fortunately of short duration, and may now be said to have entirely passed away. We have now entered the third stage, which is of good augury for the future. The members of the Legislative Council have evinced a hearty desire to co-operate with the Government in the cause of Egyptian reform. Their advise is frequently sought and readily given. I should explain that the official records of the meetings of the Council afford but a very inadequate picture of the sphere of action which is covered by that body. It has become a practice—which is heartily to be commended—that before any measures in which the native population are specially interested are officially submitted to the Council, the advice of the leading members is obtained. I might multiply instances to show that the sphere of action and utility of the Legislative Council is greatly extending and so far with the best possible results."

We can hardly say that Legislative Councils in this country have yet entered upon the third stage noted in these remarks. In spite of his optimism Lord Cromer makes some frequent remarks about their future which are worthy of consideration as coming from a statesman of his experience of Orientals both in Egypt and India where he was once a Finance Minister. "British public opinion is not always very well informed on the affairs and precise condition of foreign countries. It is conceivable, that at some future time, well intentioned efforts to foster, somewhat too rapidly, the growth of self-governing institutions might result in the re-establishment, in another form, of personal power of the kind which, at no very remote date, did so much harm to the country and which has left behind traces in habits and traditions as yet far from being extinct. This contingency, however paradoxical, it may appear to many of my own countrymen, will scarcely be considered altogether fanciful by those who have lived in the East, and who have made a special study of Egyptian character. To these latter there would, indeed, be nothing astonishing in the fact that in the country which has been aptly termed the 'Land of Paradox,' a return to the exercise of personal power of an Oriental type should assume, in the first instance, the attractive garb of a movement in the direction of self-government. Indeed, the one will at most inevitably be the accompaniment of the other, until a generation has come to maturity who will have the courage to express their true opinions, not merely to the alien on whose justice and toleration of contradiction they can confidently rely, but also to their own indigenous magnates who may possibly be somewhat less tolerant of freedom of speech." These remarks of Lord Cromer are as applicable in the case of India as in that of Egypt.

THE report of the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, opened at Poona on Saturday to consider the Budget Statement, a summary of which appeared in our columns on Saturday, will be found in a special supplement issued with this edition.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Persia were the Lord Bishop of Madras, Sir W. R. Burkitt and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kensington.

THE *Times of Ceylon* publishes the following message from Hongkong dated the 13th instant :—"A launch, flying the British flag, was seized by pirates at Wuchow on Friday, and looted. Two pirates were killed."

THE Senate of the University of Madras will hold its Annual Meeting on the 31st instant. The Agenda, is unusually interesting, especially the Government Orders on the new Regulations, etc. The Government of India have decided not to publish the School Final Examination scheme until all the Universities have drawn up their new Regulations.

THE new English excise duties, which came into force on August 3 discriminate between grape and blended brandies and malt and blended whiskies. The duty on the former is fixed at eleven shillings per gallon and on the latter at twelve shillings per gallon.

According to the *New York Times* an island has risen above the sea near Boroslay Island, Alaska. It has an area of several acres, and with Boroslay, which was thrown up about 100 years ago, and another small island, which rose from the depths in 1882, it forms a small triangle about 70 miles west of Unalaska. The fishermen who discovered the new island are said to have been unable to approach it closely owing to the heat of the surrounding water.

THE Proposition of the New South Wales Ministry that a number of Editors of British journals should be invited to pay a visit to Australia, with the object of seeing something of the resources of the country, was again considered at a recent meeting of the State Cabinet, when the Ministers came to the conclusion that the scheme was not a feasible one. The Ministry has, therefore, decided that it will take no part in any movement to forward such an invitation to England.

THINGS look bad in Vizianagram ! A correspondent writes :—"There have been very good rains in Vizianagram and the adjoining country, but every evening the ground fulminates hot vapour. The phenomenon is perceptible even after a very good downpour of rain. It is said that some five years ago there was a sulphurous eruption on a hill near the village of Ramatirthalu about five miles from Vizianagram. Scientific investigation of the locality seems called for urgently."

A MEETING of Ambassadors at Constantinople on August 3 considered the British Memorandum submitted to the European cabinets with regard to the management by the Public Department Administration of the receipts from the 3 per cent. increase in the Customs duties. It is understood that the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments object to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the British proposals, considering them inopportune at the present moment. This paragraphs refer to the diminution of troops in Macedonia and the extension of the role of the militia and the gendarmarie.

The *Echo de Paris* says it has reason to believe that the French Note to Turkey with reference to the occupation of the Djanet oasis in the Tripoli Hinterland by Ottoman troops is couched in energetic terms, and renders a dilatory reply on the part of the Porte impossible. A Constantinople telegram, through Reuter's Agency, says that in confirmation of the recent verbal reply to the French Embassy on the subject of the Franco-Turkish dispute in the Tripoli hinterland, the Porte has instructed the Turkish Ambassador in Paris to explain Turkey's attitude in the matter. The Porte repudiates any design of occupying the oasis of Lilma, but maintains its claim to regard the oasis of Djanet as an integral portion of the vilayet of Tripoli. It is understood that the Council of Ministers will discuss the question shortly.

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SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE FELLS,

BY

WILLIAM T. PALMER.

AUTHOR OF "LAKE COUNTRY RAMBLES," &c.,

IN a long series of wanderings among the English fells, a few interesting and exciting experiences have fallen to my share. What, indeed, more interesting than to find, perched on a lofty pass, an almost perfect Roman fort, or more exciting than to find oneself, when the booming wind has riven aside the mist-clouds, standing on the edge of a precipice. I have made it a point to be on the mountains under all circumstances, not being deterred by stress of weather.

ONE OF MY EARLIEST EXPERIENCES

was of a sudden snow-squall in late May. The morning seemed perfect, though the sky was packed with clouds. To my eye there was nothing unusual in the appearance of the weather, so I struck blithely up the steep mountain front. Scarpment after scarpment of crags were passed, and I was not far below the mountain top when a billow of grey swept over the ridge, and in a few moments the atmosphere was steeped in gloom. High above I now heard the gale ; like monster panpipe it droned, and moaned, and sighed, and soughed, then in a crescendo of eerie, whistling sounds the gust gained its height. Darker and darker the air around, then a flutter, a whirl of white, and a blanket of snowflakes dropped rapidly on rocks and grass. Imagine the predicament of a raw lad, out on a strange hillside under conditions such as these. Descent was dangerous ; one remembered too well the difficult scrambles where foothold could scarce be won on steep crags. Yet knowing nothing of the way ahead, one dared not advance. Therefore, for an hour I waited, crouched behind a great boulder ; the wind was keen as winter, and my position cramped. Then, fortunately, the cloud rolled away. It was down on a white-robed pass I looked, but my present position was quite safe. With something of a shudder at dangers passed, I decided to go on with the climb, trusting from the summit to find some easier way of return.

Some time ago a party were caught under similar circumstances, but it was three hours, not one, before clearer air permitted them to move on again. A sudden layer of snow, however scant, is a very dangerous thing to the rock climber and nearly every spring it occurs that someone becomes "crag-fast :" the rocks above being impossible to climb safely, and those below as impossible of descent.

A THIRSTY JOURNEY.

At times it is deliciously cooling for one to remember things like these. In our glens the summer heat is sometimes overpowering, and then one looks up to the mountains where at any rate the air is cool and refreshing. When the mountain breezes are still, even there the heat may rule over all things. On a sultry afternoon I left the foot of Ullswater, and climbed to the old Roman road across the fells. From High Street northwards the road, ever on the crest of the hills, declines almost imperceptibly. It usually forms a glorious walk, with great mountains in full view, with side-glances down charming valleys with splendid peeps of Ullswater and Haweswater, and towards the end of the journey, of Windermere. But that afternoon a thunderstorm was brewing ; the air, even on the great ridges, was quite still, dry and scorching as the puff from an oven. Away beyond Eden-vale, the Pennines swam in blue heat-haze, and even the nearer Helvellyn was uncertain seen. Along that tedious way, mile after mile, I walked rapidly, suffering an agony of thirst, fer my tramp to Ullswater had been indeed a long one. The short fell-grass lay flat, yellow, and to all appearance dead ; the footing was slippery ; the bogs were shrunk with drought, their peat-stretches baked and cracked, their mosses now a dusty brown. Of course by leaving the ridge-road and descending for ten minutes or so, one might have found water in the ghylls, but with the thunder-light glaring weirdly on the horizon, there was no option but to get out of the drear upland path as rapidly as possible.

A THUNDERSTORM ON THE MOUNTAINS

is a wild, almost fearsome thing. I felt this as I faced a sharp ascent to what is known as High Street—a fine mountain in itself, and commanding exquisite glimpses of lakes and glens and tarns. And as the stillness before the tempest deepened around, as the giant of the storm drew in his breath —how cool, how grateful that draught fretting over the crags and along the grass—when the rose-beetles ceased their flights, and scurried away to hide in sandy hollows or beneath the stones, when with wild signals the stone-chats whisked over the edges of the fell, to drop to less exposed places a thousand feet below—then I sat down to enjoy the coming battle. I would be drenched certainly, but when one has failed by four miles to reach shelter, that is inevitable. The wild glish rose up the north-west, behind Helvellyn, there was a swift low rattle as of slaking lime, which rose and fell and rose again ere it ebbed away to silence. All around the sky was black ; the giant has gained his breath, and the air was tense with stillness. Then from above came a shock, a rattle, an earstunning discharge. The mountains seemed to quiver at

NATURE'S CALL TO ACTION

as though a great heart swelled within responsive to the clamour. A pause, in which one heard a new the faint rattling of distant, meagre rivulets, then a sequence of volleyings, as though a whole land was at sudden war ; up this narrow valley, over that peak came the rippling of shots : from the wide, soft plains by the Eden the surf of sound rolled, now receding, now advancing, echoing to right up the corries of Riggindale, rushing up with new power from the valley guarded by tall mountain tops. From all sides the sound came, sometimes with treble power, like the plunge of an earthquake, from the gulf of Hayeswater beneath, or perhaps in softer rumbles from the long and lonely moorland to eastward. Then again, heralded by a flickering of myriad lightnings, which shot the gloom with sudden glories, the bombardment in excelsis : not now in a sudden fury making the air and land seem to quiver, but rising gradually, peal succeeding peal, from the unseen world beyond the rocky moutains. A rattle from Coniston Old Man answered to a pulsing, breathing roar from Helvellyn, while from the region of the Langdale giants came cracks, and thuds, and booms, and mutterings. The masterblast gradually worked up to its height, and when its sway was around that lonely mountain top, crowning hill and sunken valley and the fere, free sky seemed welded in one mighty shouting mass. For a full half-minute the Majesty of the storm possessed the land, then gradually, even as it had arisen, it passed away. The air echoed with thunderings awhile, but nothing so inspiring as that great salvo came again. Now through the shattered clouds poured the beneficent rain, the thin soil, greedy as it was for moisture, could not suck up the copious draughts, and soon the hillside was running with sheets, not streamlets of water. And I—shifted my seat to a less damp-looking rock ; things are not what they seem sometimes, and that rock-top held an unexpected pool of rain. What heed takes the wanderer of a drenching, and a wet seat to gain a scene like that ?

AT DAYBREAK.

To my mind there is nothing so beautiful as night and daybreak as seen upon the mountains. On a balmy June evening, you essay the rugged, climbing path, and after long and arduous labour reach the sky-line. What a feeling one gets, standing there on a narrow, uplifted ridge and looking around. A deep blue sky, sprinkled with a million twinkling stars, overspans the scene; below, in soft fleeces, from bog and stream, the night mists are rising. The kindred hills—how can one describe them. Midnight on the mountains ; in cool blue and grey, the massive ridges seem conscious that they carry one to meet the great spirit of nature face to face. As your view widens, you see them majestic, giant powerful, resting for the dawn. Then dawn approaches, is heralded by a bow of deeper violet rising from the east ; there is a band of silver on the horizon, a pale lustre in the sky. The pageant of day is nearer, and soon the direct rays are flushing the clear, upper vault. One by one the stars die out ; then down-sweeping light catches the highest hills. The sun's rim rises into sight, and full day illumines the mountain tops. The violet shadows shrink into the dales and finally, as the air grows perceptibly warmer, disappear.

So it appears from the highest ground : It is almost lovelier when one selects a post midway between dale and summit, for this is what you see, when you have climbed to the shore of a lofty, lonely tarn, round whose basin the great crags tower. The small expanse of water looked violet-cool in the growing-light ; it was calm and austere with the austerity of a virgin Alpine pool it seemed to me. A soft greyness which the most marvellous steel engraving cannot picture draped all things made, till the great sun leapt over Helvellyn, and hurled day on to a land of dreamy repose.

ON A HOT AUGUST DAY.

But how different the same scene on a hot August day. The sun beats down and the great barrier of mountain seems to tremble through the vapour. The waters laving the harsh crags are a deep, pitiless blue. One feels that the hard blaze had driven all sense of coolness from them. The grass droops on the fell sides, parsley fern and mountain moss suspend life, and make patches of dusty brown, the crags aregrey with drought. Not a tree in sight, not a bird in flight, not a line of shadow save right up there, almost at the mountain top, a refreshing triangle of darkness, "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." One's inmost soul feels the harshness of the day, and that by it the land is robbed of much fairness. But what of the romance of moonlight here ? How the great rock-billows, dimly seen, over-tower the tiny pool! How man with all his petty conceits falters in the presence of Nature's Majesty! One side the basinis impenetrable in darkness ; across, the light accentuates every ruggedness ; streaks from the skyline show the narrow ghylls where rivers fall from their parent heights. "I felt that I could take out a halfpenny and crawl out of sight under it," said a very unimpressionable person to me after such an experience. "The loneliness crushed my voice, my mind, and, as it seemed to me, my stature. I would have hidden from the scorn of all things made." To the man whose spirit can rise above the ordinary routine of life there can be no finer delight than a moonlit night among the mountains.

KARACHI NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 15.

HYPNOTISM.

THE Rev. G. E. Nicol has twice lately organised entertainments of which the second parts have consisted of hypnotic seances, the first at the Howard Institute for the benefit of the Soldiers' Club, and secondly at the Frere Hall to raise funds for the Widows' Home. The general opinion after the first appearance of the Hypnotist, Professor Victor Karno, M.M.C. (whatever those letters may signify, —the man is a private in the 21th Regiment S.W.B.) was that the "subjects" acted uncommonly well, provided vigorous fun and thoroughly deserved the applause gained. At the second entertainment, however, the reverend gentleman introduced this "fun" by a five minutes' lecture which amounted at least to a profession of personal faith in the genuineness of the demonstration. Among other curious statements, Mr. Nicol asserted that the Hypnotist could undoubtedly compel his subjects to do actions which in the subject normal condition were mentally and physically impossible for them, *e. g.* that a man who had never learned to play any instrument (presumably) should give an artistic rendering of "Sweet Sixteen" on the clarionet —for that was one of the marvels shown. Mr. Nicol, howbeit, did not go the whole hog for he made the special reservation that a subject could not possibly be induced to do an act repugnant to his conscience. He who has run and read may remember Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer and the escaped slave on the raft. The boys had been reared in a "slave state," so that their *consciences* said "render again the slave to his master." Only their *instinct* prevented their so-doing and thus perpetrating a cold-blooded crime for *conscience' sake* !

Surely it stands that powers of mind, of physique and of conscience, given equal potentialities, are equally developed by art, that is by education and training. If this be not so, the whole idea of education on our three-fold basis (body, mind and spirit) is vain and workless. But if it be so, and a "subject" under hypnotic suggestion can be induced to violate the limits of his natural powers, physical and mental, it must follow that he can also be induced to exceed the restrictions normally imposed upon his actions by his conscience. As an entertainment the "hypnotism" was quite good fun. As a serious scientific demonstration it lacked credibility.

A CURIOUS PROSECUTION.

The inhabitants of Old Kola, a Sind village, were far from satisfied with their Chief Constable and his myrmidons as a crime-preventing force. There resulted the usual petition alleging this, that and the other. An investigation was held, the allegations were found untrue in substance and in fact, and the signatories of the petition were prosecuted and convicted in the District Court for making false accusations. The petitioners thereupon appealed to Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and both from their private point of view and in the public interest they were well advised in appealing. Mr. Lucas in his judgment pointed out that for this conviction to stand it was necessary to allege and prove not only that the defendants had made false accusations, but that they made them "knowing them to be false." This had not been done and the conviction of the petitioners was therefore quashed. Very wisely, too. Mr. Lucas went on to add that such a prosecution as the one under review was contrary to public interest. Everything in the case and the position of many of the petitioners went to show that their petition, however mistaken, was made in good faith. The conviction of the petitioners could but tend to cause others, who might be really oppressed and ill-treated, to endure dumbly rather than to run the risk of voicing their complaints under the certain risk of having to prove their every word or suffer dire legal penalties.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

It has been axiomatic that a system of law for the Orient requires retribution swift and sure upon the crime. In early February last a tallyman in the employ of the Sind Steam Lighterage Co., Ld., was arrested on a charge of abstracting a case of rolled-gold watches. He appears to have given a receipt for the case, which was afterwards found broken open in his cabin at Keameri instead of intact in a boat at the Native Jetty. The defence involved the charge of a conspiracy to implicate him against several other water-side folk. The trial of a paltry and sordid matter of this kind has taken twenty-five weeks in the City Magistrate's Court. This no doubt is partly due to the skill with which the vakils engaged used the Code of Criminal Procedure, but it is also due to the congested state of the Magistrate's Court. The Small Causes Court, too is badly over-worked and becomes the source of the greatest annoyance and inconvenience to any busy man who may be detained there. In one case where a discharge clerk was suing for a few rupees' wages in lieu of notice the defendant, a busy European merchant, was waxed by his pleader no less than ten times to his readiness to give evidence, and the case was six months from the issue of the writ in being heard. A defendant with less public spirit might have saved himself expense and trouble by paying the money, though (as the Court found in an hour's hearing) it was not due. This state of affairs is "contrary to public interest," but no one is found to make a fuss and get things put straight. It is a pity a few of the inhabitants of Old Kola do not settle in Karachi to brace the town up.

(Karachi sporting news will be found in another column.)

JUST now the ducks, whose headquarters are within the boundaries of Kensington Gardens, are enjoying an unwonted treat, for the Round Pond is undergoing its periodical cleansing, and the decay is at work raking up the weedy growth from the bottom. Thither accordingly all the wildfowl congregated—old ducks and young ducks, mothers with large families, and fifty mallards free from domestic cares. The latter in the boat ply their task with painful sobriety, two of them at the oars and the third using the jetsam with his winch, and in their train all the ducks—scrambling, quacking, splashing and falling over one another in their greed as they fast among the tasty morsels stirred up from the mud. It reminds one rather of a school treat scramble when at last the blindfold boy grabs the suspended sweets with his uncertain aim, and the children let loose to gather up the spoil.

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EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.

A SECOND SAN FRANCISCO.

Five Hours of Shocks.

HALF THE TOWN WRECKED AND BURNED.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

An earthquake has taken place at Valparaiso, which in the earlier reports was described as most serious and similar to that at San Francisco. The latest accounts, however, indicate that these reports were exaggerated, though some damage was done and a panic occurred.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Later advices to hand show the seriousness of the earthquake at Valparaiso. This is apparent from the records of seismographs at the Isle of Wight, Vancouver, and elsewhere, showing prolonged shocks lasting for five hours.

The unusual tides which have taken place at Honolulu have affected the cable communications, and consequently the seismic disturbance causes a lack of details, but the stories of loss of life at Valaparaiso which are current at New York are considered to be exaggerated.

It is believed that the country to the north of Valparaiso is the chief sufferer.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Telegrams received at New York represent the condition of Valparaiso as terrible. The earthquakes began at eight on Thursday evening. Many houses collapsed and fires broke out. Many inhabitants were killed and injured.

The business section was almost entirely destroyed and a large part of the residential section also. The fires remain unchecked owing to the panic and general dislocation.

There has been no damage to the shipping.

LATER.

Belated messages from Santiago to Chili state hat many houses collapsed in the earthquake, hich was the severest known. The streets are 'ed with people in a state of consternation and rible scenes took place.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

aron Komura at the Embassy.

STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE.

RATIFICATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

English papers extend a most cordial welcome to Jon Komura, regarding the appointment of such distinguished statesman—the author of the Portouth Treaty—as a compliment to Great Brit and the surest means of strengthening the Allice.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.

Mitary Service for 6,000 Priests.

SUPPRESSION OF PENSIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

A French Cabinet Council, which was summoned to consider the Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops regarding the attitude they should adopt towards the Separation Law, has approved the views of M. Briand, the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, who said that the Government would ignore the Encyclical and await the action of the Clergy.

It is understood that the measures contemplated by the French Government include the enforcement of Military service for six thousand priests, who were hitherto exempt from the same, and the suppression of the pensions.

THE STRANDING OF THE MONTAGU.

Opening of the Court Martial.

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF THE CREW.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Before the Court Martial which is sitting for the pose of enquiring into the circumstances attend- the stranding of the Battleship "Montagu" Commander of the vessel stated that the viour of his crew was excellent, and that they ved as though the stranding formed part of daily routine.

CIDENT TO AN EGYPTIAN PRINCE

Whilst Motoring in France.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

automobile car conveying the Egyptian Pr Ibrahim Mahomed collided with a train at ay in France. The Prince was seriously inju

NARCHY AT WARSAW.

owd of Pilgrims Fired On.

EXECUTIONS FOR THE BALTIC MUTINY.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A stroboy last evening threw a petard among a crowd of pilgrims at Warsaw. Two of them were wounded. The Infantry patrol rushed up and fired a volley in the midst of the crowd, wounding twenty-six.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Eighteen sailors connected with the recent Baltic mutiny have been condemned to death by a Court Martial and executed.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

A New Candidate.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Cannon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has agreed to stand for the Presidency.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

Continued Improvement.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Sultan to-day attended Selamlik with the usual ceremonial.

PRINCE VON BULOW AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Prince von Bulow arrived at Wilhelmstoche this morning and had a conference with the Kaiser.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Gloucester has beaten Sussex by an innings and fifty runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Kent has beaten Somerset by 354 runs.

The West Indians have beaten Northampton by 155 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwick by an innings and 90 runs.

Notts has beaten Middlesex by five wickets.

Hants has beaten Worcester by 131 runs.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Elizabeth Sewell, the writer.

[Miss Sewell never climbed to the higher ranks of letters and her death is chiefly remarkable for the fact that she was within measurable distance of being a centenarian. Her novels, however, found many readers a decade or so ago, but with the march of modern tendencies her style, like that of Miss Young, has fallen out of favour for general reading. She was the authoress of several devotional and religions books and her novels and tales specially written for the young, were all very much of the same character. For some time Miss Sewell kept a small school in the Isle of Wight.]

GUARDS ON THE O. AND R. RAILWAY.

Satisfactory Settlement of Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 18.

The grievances of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Guards have been settled to the satisfaction of the men. At the request of the Manager, Mr. Jacob, the Deputation, consisting of two guards from every head quarter station on the line, waited on him yesterday and explained the difficulties they had been working under. The Manager, it is stated, accepted the wages proposals they put forward on behalf of the men, and assured them that he had their interests at heart and would hesitate at nothing which would lead to the fulfilment of their desires, which he considered moderate and justifiable. The decision has been received with much gratification by the Guards who have preserved a reasonable attitude, and the Manager is declared to have won their hearts.

THE HARRISON ROAD MURDER CASE.

Accused Released on Substantial Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justices Mitter and Ormond, Mr. Jackson applied for bail on behalf of Johur Mull and his wife Gore Bibi and his son Baijnath, who were charged with murder in the case known as the Harrison Road murder case. After hearing Counsel, their Lordships thought it proper, until further evidence was adduced implicating the accused, that they should be released on bail. The bail, however, was to be substantial, and their Lordships directed that the three accused be released on bail for Rs. 50,000 each, with two sureties for Rs. 50,000 each in each case, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate. If it appeared subsequently that a case had been made out against accused, it was competent for the Magistrate to declare the bonds cancelled.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

Captain Green Street, 3rd Sappers and Miners, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 12th of September next.

Colonel Prengrave, of the Indian Army, is permitted to resign his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division.

Lieutenant Lyster, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Hart, 61st Pioneers, are appointed Supply and Transport Officers of the 6th Class.

Major Harvey, 16th Rajputs, is appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

INDIAN RELIEF RETURNS.

Punjab Works Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

A complete return of the number of persons in the receipt of relief show an increase of 10,000 persons in the United Provinces and 2,921 in Ajmer, a decrease being reported from all the other divisions. The total number of persons in the receipt of relief amounts to 247,533 or 8,414 less than that of last week. As previously mentioned, all the relief works in the Punjab were closed down.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Allahabad-Jaunpur Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

The customary declaration of Government's determination to acquire land for the construction of the Allahabad-Jaunpur Extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway main line, is published in the United Provinces *Gazette*.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY THE POLICE.

Accused Acquitted by the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The Head Constable and Drill Corporal of Watgunge Thana, who were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each for extorting money from three dhobies have been acquitted on appeal.

THE EXODUS FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

The Offices of the Government of India will close in Simla on Saturday, the 3rd of November, and re-open in Calcutta on Monday, the 5th of November.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF KULU.

Interesting Report by Mr. Calvert.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

Mr. H. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, who is now exploring the Trade possibilities of Western Tibet, left behind him a Report on the Transfrontier trade of Kulu, which possesses a wide interest at the present moment. Dealing first with the Tarkistan trade, he writes:—"Enhanced import duty in India on the Central Assian drug 'charas' has dealt a crushing blow to the trade with Yarkand. Charas has, for a long time, been the main article of barter in exchange for European cotton goods, coral, and tea, and the heavy decrease in these commodities is directly due to the new duty, and until a substitute is found the Yarkand trade is not likely to revive. The threefold increase in the quantity of raw silk imported (234 maunds as compared with 76 maunds) suggests that a substitute may not be impossible to find, and it might be worth while to encourge this branch of trade. The general decrease in trade, I attribute largely to the interruption of communications caused by earthquake. It is difficult for any one who has not visited Kulu to conceive the extraordinary damage inflicted on the roads by the monsoon and continued by the destruction begun by earthquake. At times the interruption of communications was complete. The actual state of the roads was probably not minimised in the reports which reached Hoshiarpur and Leh, and many merchants must have been deterred from using the Central Asian trade route.

Turning next to the Tibet trade, Mr. Calvert says that the same general decrease as already noticed in the figures for the Yarkand trade marks the statistics for the trade with Tibet, though here the fall is not so marked; and the reason assigned is the great mortality amongst sheep and goats, which has reduced both the quantity of wool available and the means of transport, as both borax and wool are brought from Tibet on sheep and goats. The figures of the Tibet trade for the year under report are disappointing. With a native of Lahoul as trade Agent at Gartok, and with the new facilities for trade, there was reason to expect an increase in trade; but the fact seems to be that very little is known of the trade conditions in Western Tibet. Such of the merchandise as passes through Kulu is exchanged at Patsee, Pilinga, and Leh, and hardly any Punjab traders go further afield than these places. And, if we wish to see an increase for trade, we must stimulate activity at the Tibetan end. The Punjab can absorb all the wool and probably all the borax that Tibet can supply, and apparently Tibet can supply as much borax as its inhabitants choose to collect. The hope for increased trade lies in popularising Indian and European goods amongst Tibetans. The unpopularity and alleged disadvantages of the Kulu trade route, as compared with the much more lengthy one through Kashmir, deserve special mention. The advantages of the Central Asian trade route, through Kulu, are so obvious that there must be strong reasons that induce traders to prefer the Kashmir road. These reasons are alleged to be as follow:—

(1) That the bridges are put up too late, and are dismantled too early, and that the transport animals are thus lost in rivers. I understand that the Public Works Department would find no difficulty in removing this grievance.

(2) The road over Lunglacha, in Ladak, is so steep as to severely tax transport animals, and probably a new and improved alignment could be carried out at a small cost by an agreement with the Kashmir Darbar.

(3) It is alleged, I do not know with what truth, that the customs duty on European goods imported into India is refunded in Kashmir or Leh on such of these goods as are exported *via* the Kashmir route, but not on those exported through Kulu. This statement has been made with such assurance that some explanation seems called for. Practically, all goods shown in the tables as exported to Ladak are sent to Yarkand, and a bounty of five per cent. *ad valorem* is an attractive advantage of the Kashmir route.

(4) It as alleged that in the Kashmir Territory arrangements for supplies and shelter are considerably better than along the Kulu route. This I believe to be correct.

I have ventured to extend this report to what, I fear, is an unpardonable length, in the hope that a part of the attention which the Government is now devoting to commerce may be drawn to trade with Yarkand and Tibet. I have taken a considerable interest in the Central Asian Trade during the last two years, and I believe that this trade is capable of considerable development to the advantage of all concerned, including the Government.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. PENDLEBURY.

Impressive Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 18.

The remains of the late Mrs. Pendlebury, the wife of the Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, were interred at the Secunderabad cemetery last evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley and staff and all the high officials were present, as well as representatives of all the Departments, both Native and European, were present in large numbers. The funeral procession was one of the longest yet seen in Secunderabad and proved how popular the deceased was and the great respect in which she was held by all classes. There were piles of beautiful wreaths and flowers covering the coffin and hearse. The children of the Convent and the Protestant Orphanage followed immediately behind the hearse and then came the long string of carriages, Mr. Pendelbury and his son being in the first and Miss Pendelbury with Mrs. Smythe in the second. The funeral procession was met at the cemetery gates by the Reverend H. E. M. Atkins, the Chaplain of Secunderabad, and the Reverend Bridge, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, who performed the burial service, which was solemn and impressive. The coffin was of handsome teak and was borne by Captain Smythe, the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. Gaye, the Traffic Manager, Mr. F. C. Crawford, Railway Magistrate, M. E. D. Puzey, District Engineer, Major O. G. Ievers, Cantonment Magistrate, Major Milner, R. A. M. C., Captain Roberts Russell's Infantry, and Mr. Gaye, of the Thagi and Dacoity Department. Among those present, besides the Resident and staff were Mr. Casson Walker, C.S.I., Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, M. V. O., C.I.E., Nawab Faridun Jung, C. I. E., Mr. Brian Egerton, C. I. E., Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., and Colonels Thompson, Yourdi, Vizard Scott, Wiggin, McKay, Pedder, Rai Bahadur Sett Ram Gopal, Khan Bahadur Sajun Lall, Khan Bahadur Shamshudin, etc. Mrs. Pendlebury was President of the Protestant Orphanage, and took a keen interest in all charitable institutions, the Women's Workshop being one of them. It was heartrending to witness the grief the poor women showed at the loss of one who was like a mother to them. All the places of business, Native and European, were closed yesterday during the hours of the funeral, and all social functions have been postponed.

SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT ABU ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

A correspondent writes from Abu Road that a very severe shock of earthquake was experienced there at 4-57 p.m. on the 15th instant. The correspondent was asleep when the shock began, and being roused by the tremors, he could scarcely walk across the floor. The tremors appeared to last for about 15 seconds after he was awakened, but his servant stated that they continued for several minutes. The direction appeared to be from north-west to south.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred in South Rajputana and North Gujarat on the afternoon of the 15th instant. It was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 4-54 p.m., Standard Time, and the vibrations lasted for seven minutes.

IMPENDING STRIKE AT DACCA.

Great Tension between Mahomedans and Babus.

THE JUMNA OSTAMI PROCESSION DELAYED.

THREATENED PARADE OF SIR B. FULLER'S EFFIGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

There is great tension at Dacca between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. The Jumna Ostami procession has not yet been celebrated, as it was rumoured that the Bengalis wanted to parade the street with effigies of Sir B. Fuller and the Nawab of Dacca. Mahomedans said that they were prepared to go to jail or to be shot down by the Police, rather than brook this insult. On the assurance of the Collectors that the processionists will not be allowed to be molested or their feelings hurt, and on the advice of the Nawab, they have been pacified, and it now remains to be seen how things shape themselves on the day of the procession, which is fixed for the 28th instant.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD IN DARBHANGA.

Loss of Mails.

RAILWAY LINE AND BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

An unprecedented flood has taken place in Darbhanga and its suburbs. The Railway lines have been breached, and mails which left Madhubani for some of the sub-offices have been lost in the flood. Many bridges have collapsed, and innumerable houses have suffered destruction. The poor are in great distress. Two Hindu kitchen houses have been opened under the orders of the Collectors for the poor and distressed. It was raining in torrents yesterday, with no sign of any break. The Court has been closed in consequence of the floods.

OFFICIAL "ZOOLUM."

The Nowgong Fireworks Suit.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOR TRANSFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justices Mitter and Ormond, a Rule which had been obtained on behalf of Krishna Chunder Chaudhuri and two others, calling upon the District Magistrate of Nowgong to show cause why the case instituted by the petitioners should not be transferred to some other District, came on for hearing. On the 4th of April last, the petitioners, who were blacksmiths, complained in the Criminal Court of Nowgong that when the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam visited Nowgong in April, they were asked by the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Sheristadar to prepare some iron powder for fireworks. They failed to do so, as no iron was supplied to them as arranged. When the Sheristadar came to demand the powder and was told that they could not prepare it, he left angrily. Shortly after, two constables came and took them to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, beating them with their batons on the way. The Extra Assistant Commissioner ordered the complainants to be taken to the Court House and treated properly. They were then taken to the Court House and kept there for two hours. The Deputy Commissioner then inquired into the matter and dismissed the complaint. The complainants then moved the Sessions Judge, who set aside the order of the Deputy Commissioner and directed further inquiry.

Their Lordships upheld the order, directing further inquiry as regards the two constables; but as it was desirable that the case should be tried by a Magistrate at a place where there was no likelihood of any prejudice, they directed that the cases against Ram Bhujan and Gria Raj Kumar, the constables, be transferred to a competent Magistrate at Goalpara for trial.

FORECAST OF SUGARCANE AND COTTON CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

The first forecast of the Sugarcane crop in the United Provinces puts the area under crop at 1,400,000 acres, being an increase of nearly 15 per cent. as compared with last year. Prospects are at present good, and if the season continues favourable, a full normal yield is anticipated. At the present time, the prospects of the standing Cotton crop are excellent in the Central Provinces and promise a full yield. The total area sown is expected to correspond closely with that of last year, namely, 4,762,060 acres. The first Sesamum forecast shows a shrinkage in Berar, counterbalanced by an increase in the Central Provinces. The net increase is six per cent., but possibly a full area will be sown and the prospects so far are fairly good.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The total estimated area under sesamum in the Punjab to end of July is 1,00,700 acres. The area last year was 1,4,400 and normal area is 1,85,000. The decrease is both in irrigated and unirrigated areas, but sowrings are still in progress and some improvement may occur. The area under suggercane is estimated at 204,700 acres, the quinquennial average being 3,32,000 acres. It is probable that the area has been underestimated and that actual measurements may show the area to be more closely approximating the normal one. Crop was sown in normal time and is on the whole in good condition. Rain is however urgently needed for unirrigated crop in Sialkot and some damage by insects is also reported from that district.

SECOND PILOT VESSEL FOR THE HUGHLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The Government of Bengal is considering the advisability of providing a second Steam Pilot vessel. It will be ordered as soon as the state of the Provincial finances permits the necessary outlay being met.

TOO MANY F. B. A'S.

Committee Appointed to Enquire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The Senate of the Calcutta University appointed a Committee yesterday to enquire into the failures at the recent Entrance Examination and to suggest measures for the propose of amending the results and preventing the recurrence of similar results.

COTTON GROWING IN BURMA.

Measures for Supply of Good Seed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON AUGUST 19.

The following is a letter from the Financial Secretary, Burma, to the Revenue Secretary, Burma, regarding cotton growing in Burma:—

As the larger firms in the cotton trade already carry out the purchase of cottonseed or themselves issue it to cultivators, Messrs. Jamal Brothers and the Burma Cotton Company have been addressed in terms of the Government of India's letter and their co-operation in suppressing the issue of inferior seed has been enlisted. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the course of a recent tour in Myingyan heard numerous complaints from cultivators as to the quality of the seed issued to them by a certain firm. The Manager of the Burma Cotton Company whom the Director inter. viewed at Myingyan expressed himself as fully alive to the serious consequences of such carelessness in the issue of seed and said that the first policy of his firm could be to give and issue only the best seed from the best pluckings. The healthy stimulus to the industry which the comptition of these two large concerns will induce will doubtless lead to a greater amount of care by all parties in the selection of seed.

In reply to his letter both the firms have given the Director of Land Records and Agriculture an assurance of assistance in this matter and the Financial Commissioner hopes that the entry into the industry of the Burma Cotton Company managed by Messrs Finlay Fleming and Company will lead to a material improvement in the quality of the Burma cotton crop.

At the same time the Director of Land Records and Agriculture enquired from these firms what quantities of selected seed they would be able to supply to Government from their surplus stock. Neither firms hold out any prospect of being able to supply any and it was anticipated that their reply would be to this effect because the demand for seed of the best quality is likely for the present far to extend the supply.

However if care in selection is exercised by these firms Mr. Bayne considers that a very considerable advance will have been made in improving the quality of the ordinay crop. Should any seed be obtained from these firms, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture will use it: (a) To supplement the stocks purchased locally by the Deputy Commissioners of cotton-growing districts (b) to distribute to the other cotton-growing districts of Burma in order (1) to improve the quality, and (2) to extend the cultivation.

In the principal cotton-growing districts of Burma a large proportion of the crop is always assigned before harvest to one or other of the cotton mills and the purchase of the produce of selected fields by Government may prove a matter of some difficulty. It will only be with the village hand-ginners that business will be possible and in the absence of experts the work of purchasing and distributing seed must devolve upon the District officers of the principal cotton-growing distriets. To these officers the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has written on the lines of the Government of India's letter and the Financial Commissioner has distributed the grant of Rs.5,000 as follows on a consideration of the area under cotton and of the prosperity of cotton cultivation in recent years as shown by extension or contraction in this area:—Rs. 1,500 each to Sagaing and Myingyan: Rs. 100 to Meiktela Rs. 500 each to Thayetmyo and the Lower Chindwin.

The Deputy Commissioners have further been advised to adopt the following procedure for the purpose of carrying out the orders issued:—

Subdivisional officers, Township officers, the Superintendent of Land Records, Inspectors of Land Records and selected Thugyis should be instructed to go round during the present cotton picking season and select the best fields of the local well-known varieties, a preference being given to plots sown with unmixed seed. The produce of the field selected should be purchased at the current market rates. The seed should be hand-ginned, collected and carefully stored. The hand-ginners would probably accept the lint as ample remuneration for their work and if not, they insist on a daily wage. The lint of the crop should be sold to the best advantage and the receipts used to meet the cost of ginning. Instructions have also been issued as to the selection of seed and the importance of careful storage has been explained. It is proposed to issue detailed instructions on this latter subject for the guidance of District officers. Information is now being collected with a view to the issue of such instructions.

In order that the work of distributing seed may be properly carried out Deputy Commissioners have been instructed on the approach of the next sowing season to issue notices in Burmese broad-cast in the cotton growing tracts intimating that cotton-seed of the best quality can be obtained at the centres indicated in the notices. Officers have been asked to advise whether the distribution should be free or at a moderate price. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture with whom the Financial Commissioner agrees is inclined to think that for the first year the distribution might be free. A further suggestion made in the Government of India's letter is that arrangements might be made with selected cultivators known to be good cotton growers for a supply of good seed from their existing crop and the service of intelligent landholders and shopkeepers might be enlisted in selecting and distributing good seed on a larger scale.

Mr. Bayne thinks it very doubtful whether these measures can be adopted next season as there is so little time for preparation. He has left it to the option of Deputy Commissioners to spend part of the allotment now made to them on measures of the kind during the next season if they think them likely to be useful.

TROUBLE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

A Rice Corner.

TERRIBLE DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 19.

A Dacca correspondent wires on the 18th to the *Pioneer*: There was scarcity of rice yesterday and it was sold four seers to one rupee. The Hindu Mahajans have cornered the market and considerable sensation prevails. The police are enquiring into the matter and the Magistrate has postponed his tour to Darbhanga where the whole town is now practically lying under water which in some places is about four feet deep. Many big houses have come down and been washed away and others are in a tottering condition. The standing crops have also been washed away and two brigdes near Hyaghat and Kamtowl railway stations been demolished and trains are arriving irregularly.

The Egerton District Magistrate has opened a fund for the relief of the poor and yesterday about 500 homeless beggars were fed in the Court compound. The Commissioner of the Pabna Division is going there shortly to enquire into the cause of inundation.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

The *United Provinces Gazette* this week contains a Draft Order and Agreement between the British Eastern and Electric Power Company, Limited, and the Cantonment Committee of Lucknow, for the construction of the Electric Tramways and the supply and distribution of electric energy for lighting and other purposes. The Tramways are to be on the overhead wire system, and it is stipulated that they must be completed within three years of the signing of the license.

MAJOR DALY'S LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

Major Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is taking six months' leave and Mr. Cobb, the Resident in Gwalior, acts for him.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUGUST 11.

The combined ulemas of Tabreez have telegraphed to their confreres at Shiraz, begging for their co-operation in support of the movement at Teheran and the Shiraz priesthood have promptly wired back expressing their sympathy and promising their help "in heart and blood." The attitude so taken up is causing His Excellency the Ela-ud-Dowla of Shiraz much anxiety and he is therefore constrained to relax his vigilance and firmness in keeping order and punishing offenders, lest it might give cause for action which the so-called adherents of reforms are eager to seize and meanwhile a lot of grave and criminal offences will have to be overlooked.

His Excellency the Darya Begi, who was continuing his visit of inspection in the districts, beat a precipitate retreat to Bushire immediately on hearing of the dismissal of the Atabeg Azam. This was indeed a very wise step on his part, as owing to the wild rumours of events at Teheran then current here, disturbances of a serious character might have occurred at Bushire, but happily the presence of the Governor and his vigilance soon made it evident to the concerned that rowdyism could not be tolerated.

Monsieur Constant, the sous-Director of Customs has returned from his mission which has proved futile.

News from Teheran is apparently kept back from the general public and in the absence of reliable information as to the attitude of the malcontents, recourse is had to invention of the wildest character likely to prove dangerous if the movement at the capital does not subside. It is whispered that if that agitation fails to attain its object or should the object attained prove insufficient the populace will, in despair, invite England and Russia to partition the country and to free them from the present official tyrannies and corruption. This feeling cannot be viewed with mere passing attention. To-day's news is that the Shah, by virtue of a Firman, has granted a constitution to the country, but whether this Firman will really go to purify the natural constitution of a Persian, so as to elevate him to a position worthy of being a member of a Constitutional Parliament is a question which may be safely replied in the negative.

The Shah's gunboat "Mozaffer" returned to-day from her visit to Charbahar and the down Gulf ports. Nothing of importance or of an exciting character is reported during the cruise.

Trade is very dull and scarcity of money further depresses matters to the bewilderment of all merchants.

KASHMIR EXPENSES.

Transport Charges Rise 400 per cent.

THE LAST STRAW OF EXTORTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 19.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* from Srinagar that a printed notice signed by the Assistant Resident, inforras all and sundry that "The Scheme for organising a Manjhi (boatman coolie) corps having failed visitors will no longer get State assistance but will have to get their own coolies in the open Market."

What the above notice means is that in future there will be no more coolies for sahibs except at extortionate rates. As the first result of the new order of things, a subaltern, I know, who had to leave Srinagar for India last week was obliged to pay his coolies one rupee each per day and that after much bargaining. Prices have therefore already gone up four hundred per cent at one bound. The Kashmiri one deals with is gifted with neither conscience nor discretion. Whether he makes you pay four annas or four rupees for work done depends not on the actual value of the workbut on the tightness of a corner he has you and in being tied down to dates we are all in tight corners here when it comes to travelling. The new measure is also very unfair because the only people who will suffer from it will be Europeans. When a native official travels in a boat he puts as many coolies in it as would sink a Venetian galley and when he travels inland he impresses every being he comes across. In neither case does he pay and instances are not rare where coolies were taken from visitors who had already paid for them.

After many years some one takes it into his head to "organise" a coolie corps and fails but the failure does not suggest to the ordinary mind any adequate reason why the concession, allowed from time immemorial, and in Kashmir absolutely indispensable, should be suddenly withdrawn from us. It is to be hoped that the notice will be cancelled and that things may be allowed to remain as they were before. We are a big and paying community here and Resident is bound to see fair play.

DELUGED HIMALAYAS.

Rain Records Beaten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The rainfall in Simla from the 1st of May to the middle of August this year amounts to 60·81 inches being 21·48 inches more than the average fall for that period while the total rainfall from the 1st of January to the same date amounts to 76.72 inches, the annual normal rainfall being 63·59 inches, so that in seven and a half months thirteen inches more than the usual fall of the whole year has been received. This heavy rainfall on and near the Himalayas appears to have extended Eastward as far as Sikkim and the districts at the foot of the Eastern hills. Thus Chakrata has already received 66 inches, its annual normal fall being 70 inches, Amballa 31 inches, its annual normal being 33 inches, Roorkee 46 inches its annual normal being 43 inches, Darbhanga 47 1/2 inches its annual normal fall being 51 inches, Jalpaiguri 99 1/2 inches its annual normal fall being 123 inches, and Darjeeling 95 inches its annual normal fall being 124 inches. Thus on and near the Himalays from Simla to Darjeeling the total rainfall for the year, up to middle of August, has equalled, and in some cases surpassed the usual fall of the whole year. At Darbhanga where heavy floods have occurred, the rainfall of the monsoon has totalled 45 1/2 inches the normal fall for that period being only 30 inches so that the rainfall has been 50 per cent heavier than usual; further there appears no immediate prospect of the fall ceasing.

CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.

Effective Preventive Measures Taken.

SEUNDERABAD, AUGUST 19.

There have been five more fatal cases of cholera in the station Hospital at Trimulgherry *viz.*, the R. F. A. two, the 13th Hussars one, the Royal Fusiliers one and the Manchesters one. There are three cases under treatment *viz.*, the Manchesters one, the 13th Hussars one, and the Royal Fusiliers one. The medical staff have worked hard for the stamping out of the disease and thay haveisucceeded so far that no fresh cases have occurred for the last three days. With the exception of the late Captain Hunt Grubbe all the deaths from cholera supervened on enteric fever or suspected cases of enteric fever.

RETURNS OF RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Forty-Four Lakhs Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The railway earnings for the period from 1st April to the 4th of August are 44¼ lakhs better than that for the same period last year. Fifty-eight of the Railway systems quoted exhibit an increase, while only seventeen exhibit a decrease. When compared with last year's results for the same period, the G. I. P. Railway system shows a decrease of 19 lakhs, and the Madras and North-East, lines, of 13 lakhs, while the principal cases of increase are 9¼ lakhs in the East Indian Railway, 9 lakhs in the East-Bengal Railway, and 8¾ lakhs in the Indian Midland Railway.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 16.

There has not been much in the way of gaiety going on, a few private entertainments; but since the dance at Bolarum stagnation has reigned, so that we are all able to devote more time to gardening, planting seeds and vegetables. A garden in the rains in India is a pleasure and a pain, for weeds grow up as soon as they are cleared and insects of all sorts prey on one's best plants and most showy leaves.

It seems such a pity that the public gardens at Hyderabad are not more cared for as everything grows in that damp hot place where there is good soil and abundance of water. The great feature of the gardens seems to be—not the plants—but the lioness and her cubs. Three most healthy and handsome little animals are doing great credit to the care of their keeper. Some ladies have very successfully taken to breeding fowls in incubators. Personally I do not believe in trying to rear chickens in the rains as the constant thunderstorms are apt to addle the eggs. But from November to May are good months. I have been successful myself, but a lady told me she had a result of fourteen chickens out of three hundred eggs, so that was not profitable. It seems strange that the Eurasian community do not go in for fowl breeding and dairy produce. I am sure with care it would be a paying concern. I hear that Mrs. Freer, an American lady who is travelling for the *Christian Herald*, was entertained at a Zenana party at the house of our loeal poetess, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and that there were a good many ladies present. Social reunions of this kind given at the houses of English ladies were initiated by Mrs. Casson Walker, wife of the Finance Minister here, and are becoming an agreeable feature in the Society of Hyderabad, and are much to be commended as tending to an interchange of sympathies and ideas to promote a better mutual understanding between European and Native ladies. I wish it were "de rigueur" for the ladies of India to join the English ladies on an equal footing socially and no longer to be "Purda Nashin" as I am sure they would gain great popularity both for their graciousness and attractiveness of manner, their good looks, and extremely picturesque dress, with their lovely jewels and ornaments.

This idea has struck me more forcibly after reading the very able speech made by Mrs. Rustomji, daughter-in-law of Nawab Faridoon-Jung Bahadur, the talented Secretary of the Minister of Hyderabad. I am glad to read from her speech that she did not altogether blame the English ladies for that want of sympathy which generally lies between the two races. It is very hard for anyone to break down the barriers that from time immemorial have surrounded the Begums and native ladies, especially those living in a Court like Hyderabad. This question of social intercourse is especially confined to the educated class. There are a large number of Indian ladies here whose education is not in keeping with their position, who are orthodox and conservative in their ideas and who sometimes show in their manner their contempt for European ladies in their free intercourse with men, but as the rising generation advances in education and knowledge so will they improve in social intercourse.

The months of August and September are always unhealthy all over India, but Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Bolarum seem to get more than their share of illness. As long as the gowlies and sweepers are not strictly supervised so long will enteric and cholera find victims amongst the troops. The inspecting officer has been round on a tour of inspection and we are anticipating some results from his visits.

The death of Captain Hunt-Grubbe of the 1st Manchester Regiment has excited a great deal of sympathy. He broke his collar bone at Polo a short time ago and was progressing most favourably when he was attacked by cholera in the Hospital, and died on Tuesday morning. He was a very promising young officer having served through the siege of Ladysmith and the subsequent operations of the Regiment. He was very popular, as a good all round sportsman and distinguished himself at the last Nasik meeting and again in Ceylon. It is a very strange thing that many of the recent deaths from cholera appear to have originated in the Garrison Hospital, where the control of milk and water should be perfect. It is said that the flies are one of the causes, but the fly pest does not seem to be much worse this year than it usually is. The flies are always a great nuisance during the monsoon months and the only remedy is a liberal distribution of Tanglefoot paper though some persons object to its use on account of the lingering death which ensues. But this surely is a bit of ultra sentiment, as a matter of fact they succumb after a few struggles and appear to be intoxicated by the viscous mixture in which they are caught. There is also a great deal of enteric about, and as one of our European regiment, the Manchesters, is largely composed of recruits, as usual, it has suffered heavily. These outbreaks are periodical, but it would seem that the germs of disease are always there, and it only requires certain conditions of climate to bring them out. Should there be no improvement shortly, it is said that the regiments will have to go into camp, and already steps are being taken to select suitable sites. It is hoped that the rain of two days ago will do some good, but more is wanted in order to have the desired effect. There was another heavy shower on the 15th.

I told you in my last that liberal advances had been made in those districts which a few months ago were threatened with scarcity. These advances were for well-digging, cultivation and for cattle. Under the latter head a sum of 1¼ lakhs was sanctioned and at first it was intended to purchase the cattle and supply them to the ryots direct. A contract for this purpose was on the eve of being signed, when at the last moment it was decided to give the advances in cash and to have the ryots to purchase the cattle for themselves. There are of course drawbacks to the contract system, but the danger about the cash system is that there is no guarantee that the ryots will spend the money in the purchase of cattle, since the probabilities are that after a time of scarcity, most of them will have incurred liabilities to the village sowcar, who when he knows that they have got cash in hand is pretty sure to leave no stone unturned to get hold of as much as he can. As regards the danger of part of the advances being intercepted by the village and taluq subordinates special precautions have been taken to ensure that each ryot

less than 1,500 tolas of silver had been manipulated in this manner and was of course confiscated.

The following are some military items: The Lieutenant-General Commanding arrived on Sunday the 12th on a tour of inspection and leaves again on the 19th. The usual salute was fired. Lieut.-Colonel Cole of the 26th Light Cavalry proceeded to Poona to take an inventory before relieving the 33rd Light Cavalry. Captain Ashburner of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Lieutenant O. H. Hevell of the Manchesters, and Lieutenant B. S. Ward of the 93th Deccan Infantry have been ordered to join the Musketry Class which commences at Satara on the 26th. Major Hitchins of the Manchester Regiment has arrived and taken over the duties of 2nd-in-Command and Lieutenant Hodgson of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers has returned from leave. The Inspector of Gymnasia is expected to arrive on a tour of inspection on or about the 17th. Brevet-Major Terry of the 1st Manchester Regiment has left for England to join the 4th Battalion at Aldershot and Captain Eddowes and Lieutenant Sharland of the same Regiment have returned from M. I. School at Bangalore. No less than five officers of their regiment are on the sick list, suffering from dysentery or acute diarrhœa. Mr. Galloway, the D. S. P., has been ill of cholera but is recovering, and Mr. Bomanjee, a well-known vakeel, died of the same disease on the 15th altogether we are having a very bad time.

P. S.—To-day after despatching my weekly letter we were shocked to hear of the death early this morning of Mrs. Pendlebury, the wife of the Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Mrs. Pendlebury had been somewhat indisposed for some days, but no one supposed that anything serious was the matter. The end however was very sudden. For about a quarter of a century Mrs. Pendlebury has been a prominent character in the Society of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. She was a lady of a large and generous heart, which was open to all who were in trouble or distress. Her house was always open to her friends and on many occasions she has taken in a lonely invalid and nursed him or her to health, she was a prime mover in all the local charities and her place will be very difficult to fill. The funeral took place this evening and was very largely attended by the whole of society from the Resident downwards. The hearse which was covered by wreaths and floral offerings was followed on foot by orphans of both the Protestant and R. C. schools and by a long procession of carriages. At the Cemetery gate the remains were saluted by a very large gathering of friends and by the chaplains of Secunderabad and Trimulgherry assisted by the Native S. P. G. Clergyman. Mrs. Pendlebury leaves the memory of a faithful wife, a devoted mother and a generous friend.

THE S. S. "UMTA" DISABLED.

A Tramp Steamer in Quest.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

HELPLESS HULK IN THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 18.

Messrs. Bullock Brothers, the local Agents to the British India Steam Navigation Company, have to received news by wire from Slipper Island, reporting that the steamer "Umta" inward-bound from Bombay and in ballast, has broken her shaft in the Bay and is drifting northwards.

The steamer "Ethiopia," on arriving from Calcutta yesterday with the mails, was immediately despatched to the "Umta's" assistance, which will be towed to the nearest port immediately she is found.

Wires received by the local Agents state that the Captain of the s. s. "Umta" sent an officer and six lascars to Slipper Island to wire the news of the accident and ask for assistance. The life-boat and her crew were picked up by a passing steamer, named the "Nairn," which landed them on Slipper Island, then went in quest of the missing steamer.

LATER.

A wireless telegram from Slipper Island to the Port Officer at Rangoon, reporting that the s.s. "Umta" bound for Rangoon from Bombay had broken her shaft and was drifting in the Bay was communicated to Messrs. Bullock Brothers, the Rangoon Agents for the British India Steam Navigation Company. The message conveyed the startling intelligence that the s.s. "Umta," one of the Company's numerous cargo fleet was in great jeopardy with her tail shaft broken. And that the vessel has become totally helpless and has commenced to drift to the north-west before the influence of the tides and strong currents usually experienced in this part of the great Bay. At the present time of the year this serious mishap to a vessel of the "Umta's" dimensions and at this season of the year when the Bay of Bengal is in the dangerous grip of the monsoons has placed the safety of vessel and the lives of her Commander Officers and crew in great danger. The only alternative left to the commander in order to report the accident and his helpless condition and thus secure assistance was to lower a life boat. This it was immediately decided to do and an Officer and six lascars were accordingly lowered with a supply of provisions and rowed off to procure assistance for the crippled vessel. Two Rangoon steamers have been despatched in quest of the crippled "Umta."

A second message has been received with the welcome tidings that the s. s. "Nairn," while steaming across the Bay sighted a life-boat of the s. s. Umta with an Officer and six lascars aboard. She instantly bore down upon them and took them aboard, and on the Commander hearing of the serious plight of the Umta and her crew, he made at full speed for Slipper Island where intimation of the accident was wired to the local Agents asking for assistance with the result already described. It is conjectured that the s. s. "Nairn" went in the direction of the "Umta" to render succour so that it is not impossible that the former vessel will be first to fall in with her and take her in tow, provided the elements are favourable. It will be remembered that in the case of the ill-fated "Mecca," which had a similar mishap in the Bay on her voyage from Calcutta with the Mails and foundered in a collision with the "Lindula" when the latter went to her assistance, most tempestous weather prevailed. We might also mention the case of the Shahjehan" who broke her tail shaft not far north of Port Blair in 1892 or 1893, and was picked up by the "Nancowri" and safely towed into port.

The admirable foresight of the Commander of the "Umta" in acting so promptly as he did in order to secure aid for his vessel and the rescue of his officers and crew from risks to which they were exposed is deserving of the highest commendation. Equally so is the conduct of the Officer and lascars who put off in a life-boat, for the pluck and determination they displayed in the mid-ocean waters which might have engulfed them at any moment if the weather had proved unpropitious. At the time the gallant little band of rescuers pushed off from the vessel's side, the "Umta" was drifting north wards gradually, but perceptibly. This circumstance, however, must have been considered fortunate by the commander who consequently would expect to cross the beaten tracts of the Madras direct boats and vessels passing between Burma and the Coromandal Coast ports. A sharp lookout would consequently be kept from various parts of the vessels for passing steamers, and when one considers the number of vessels which are constantly passing and repassing the Bay from all directions, there is every reason to hope that the "Umta" will be rescued.

The latest news states that the "Umta" was drifting north-west, which would take her out to the open Bay and well to the west of Preparis Island, and right into the usual tract of the Madras and Calcutta boats so that as she is sure to keep her fires going and her smoke is almost bound to be sighted by any one of the many vessels which travel this route daily.

Slipper Island of itself is only an island at high water, being actually the north-west corner of Table Island, which lies due north of the great Coco Island and is connected with it by a ridge which is high and dry at low water when it can be crossed on foot at that state of the tide. The position of Slipper Island is 14 deg. 11 min. 30 secs. north latitude, and 93 deg. 22 min. east longtitude. On this little projecting corner is placed a wireless telegraph station, while on the Table Island stands the lighthouse which affords shelter to an European lighthouse-keeper, his wife and one servant, besides 13 or 14 native employees who are housed outside. The Officer and boat's crew who were landed there would find shelter and provision in plenty.

CALCUTTA THIRD MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The proceedings opened well in the amatuer Hurdle range for which Branga, who was made the favourite, justified the confidence of her backers and won easily from Mistlebird with Knock Out and Moonray making a dead heat for third place. In the Small Pony Plate Kabjani was made a warm favourite, but the outsider Rezia made all the running and won from end to end The Ellenborough Plate had only four starters, but it was the best race of the day. Hoop Iron remained at evens throughout, the next in demand being Scotch Thistle at threes. Parole showed up for only a part of the journey and the issue was fought out by the favourite and Pope the former of which won eventually by a neck. It was a lovely race to watch and the public were well satisfied with the finish. For the Kidderpore Plate fifteen horses went to post. The starter managed to send them off fairly well. There was scramble at the first turn, but they were almost strung in Indian file by the time the half mile post was reached. From here to the bend Cyril led when he was bumped into and was forced to unseat his rider who also cannoned into Goldstamp giving Murdison rather a nasty fall. Pylara continued to lead into the straight and although Loyal challenged the outsider, he got the better of the finish and gave the bookies a turn up by winning by two and a half lengths. We have here three leading jockeys who have made their names in Calcutta big meetings and trust that Firth Morrison and Watson and Oneill will get all the riding that they really deserve. The following are the details :—

THE AMATEUR PONY HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 500 to winner. Rs. 200 to second and Rs. 100 to the third. High Weight Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies, 142 and under which have never won flat race, a hurdle race or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 50 or over the property of members of the C. T C., the Cengal Club, the U. S. Club, the Tollygunge Club, the Calcutta Pool Club, the New Club, the German Club, the Saturday Club or Officers at present serving in the Presidency District or members of the Calcutta Light Horse :—

Mr. G. K. Evers' Branga 8st. 7lbs. .....e. Owner 1
Mr. Pugh's Mistlebird 10st. 12lbs. ..... } Dead Heat.
Mr. Hamilton West's Knockout 9st. 7lbs. } Dead Heat.
Mr. Barow }
Mr. Woodhouse's Moonray 9st. 3lbs. Mr. Dudley 3
Also ran : Energy 12st. 0lb., and Zigzag 10st. 8lbs.

Betting :—Twos against Branga, threes Moonray fours Energy, and sixes the rest.

Branga led from the start to the finish and never being troubled won in a canter by ten lengths. Five lengths between second and third. The totalisator paid Rs. 28 on the winner, Rs. 18 and Rs. 29 on places. Time 2m. 55secs.

THE SMALL PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 150 to the second, and Rs. 75 to the third A High-weight Handicap for Arabs and C.-Bs. 14-1 and other ponies 14 hands and under. *Distance.*—5 furlongs.

Mr. Dass' Rezia 7st. ..... Baichan 1
Mr. Ganguli's Kabjani 8st. 2lbs. ..... Hard 2
Mr. Cecil's Miss Berril 9st. 3lbs. ..... Closs 3
Mr. Galstaun's Gowan 8st. 6lbs ..... Owner 4
Also ran :—Wal 10st. Golden Tip 9st. 8lbs. Ivanhoe 11 and Lila 8st. 8lb.

Betting:—Evens Kabjani, threes against Wal, fours Ivanhoe II, sixes Rezia and tens the rest.

Rezia who was the quickest on her legs led out from the start, followed by Golden Tip and Kabjani. This order was maintained right up to the finish although Kabjani made an effort to get on terms with Rezia. She failed, however, in her effort, Won by three lengths, half a length between second and third, one length between third and fourth. The totalisator paid Rs. 52 on the winner, Rs. 16 Rs. 13 and Rs. 109 on places. Time Im. 11 2-5.

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second, and Rs. 100 to the third. A High-weight Handicap for horses. *Distance.*—About 1 1/2 miles over seven flight furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's Hoop Iron 12st. 4lbs. 1
Mr. Jones's Pope 10st. 2
Mrs. Nash Scotch Thistle 11st. 3
Dr. Smiths Parole 10st. 4

Betting.—Evens on Hoop Iron, twos against Scotch Thistle, fours Pope and Parole.

Pope led out at a strong pace followed by Scotch Thistle, and Hoop Iron lost. They raced in this order till the new stand where Scotch Thistle went up to Pope, Hoop Iron still in the rear. At the bend the favourite began to close with the leaders and catching them in the straight won a good race by a neck. A short head between second and third. The totalisator paid Rs. 23 on the winner, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22 on places. Time 3m. 15 2-5 secs.

THE KIDDLEPORE PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the Winner, Rs. 200 to the second, and 100 to the third. A high weight Handicap for horses.—*Distance.*—7 furlongs

Mr. Kent's Pylara 7st. 9lbs. (carried 7st. 10lbs.) W. White 1
Mr. Manning's Loyal 9st. (carried 9st 11b Shelbrake 2
Mr. Scott's Honest Lady, 10st. 7lbs. .....Mr. Deakin 3

Also ran :—Leda 9st. 9lbs. (carried 9st. 10lbs.) ; Boquet 9st. 6lbs ; Springlock 9st ; Goldstamp 9st ; Handi Ilian 8st. 9lbs. ; Devils Limit 9st. 5lbs. ; Cyril 9st. 3lbs. ; Trencherman 9st. 3lbs. ; Master Charlie 7st. 13lbs. (carried 8st.) ; Wintiet 7st. 11lbs. ; Lord D. 7st. 7lb. ; and Queen of Gems 6st. (carried 6st. 6lbs.)

Betting :—Three against Master Charlie, fours Devils Limit, Loyal and Goldstamp, sixes Honest Lady, Handi Ilian, and any price the rest.

Pylara led out from Honest Lady, Loyal and Springlock, the rest in Indian file. Owing to a large field there was a lot of bumping in turning the bend which resulted in Goldstamp and Cyril unseating their riders. In the straight Pylara still continued to lead and although challenged by Loyal won comfortably by two and a half lengths. One length between second and third, ahead between third and fourth. The totalisator paid Rs. 253 on the winner ; Rs. 54 and Rs. 26 for places. Time—1m. 37secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A Handicap Hurdle Race for horses which have never won a Flat Race, Hurdle Race or Steeple-chase of the value of Rs. 500 or over ; the property of Members of the C. T. C., Bengal Club, U. S. Club, Tollygunge Club, Calcutta Polo Club, New Club, Saturday Club, or Officers at present serving in the Presidency District, or Members of the Calcutta Light Horse. *Distance.*—About 1 1/2 miles over 7 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Pugh's Gleam 11st. 8lbs. .....Mr. Barrow 1
Dr. Hossack's Lady Gold 12st. .....Mr. Turner 2
Mr. Dudley's Leading Lady 10st. 12lbs. .....Owner 3
Mr. Glen's Orphan Boy 10st. 7lbs. .....Owner 4

Also ran :—Fusilier 11st. 4lbs. (fell) ; Cain 10st. 4lbs. ; Jorrocks 9st. 10lbs. and Ryong 9st. 7lbs. (carried 10st. 2lbs.)

Betting :—Evens on Cain, twos against Leading Lady, fours Fusilier and tens the rest.

Cain led over the first hurdle followed by Gleam and Leading Lady, Jorrocks last. They raced in this order to the new stand where Gleam displaced Cain of the lead, Cain falling back and beaten. Gleam continued to the bend where he was joined by Lady Gold who was fast closing on. In the straight the pair were level and took the last hurdle locked together. On the flat after the last hurdle Gleam got the better of Lady Gold and won by four lengths. The totalisator paid Rs. 108 on the winner Rs. 28 ; Rs. 24 ; Rs. 12 on places—Time 3m. 14sec.

THE PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 750 to the winner. 150 to the second, and Rs. 75 to the third. A High-weight Handicap for ponie 14-2 and under.—Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Duplex II 9st. 3lbs. .....Mr. Deakin 1
Mr. Galstaun's Ping Pong, 7st. 12lbs ....W. Pohite 2
Mr. Price's Marine Lloyd 8st. 3lbs. .....Mr. Evens 3

Also ran :—Ballecole 9st. 5lbs., Gentle Lady 9st. 4lbs., The Chump 9st, 1b. ; White Foot 8st 13lbs. and Esperant 7st. .13lbs

Betting :—Evens on Duplex II, twos against The Chump, three Belle Cole, fours Gentle Lady, and White Foot and any price the rest.

Duplex II led from the start to the finish and won easily by two lengths ; two lengths between second and third ; one length separated the third and fourth. The totalisator paid Rs. 22 on the winner Rs. 13, Rs. 22, and Rs. 18 on places. Time—1m. 24 9/5secs.

SPORTING AT HOME AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

H. E. the Governor will be "At Home" at Ganeshkhind on the 28th instant when a cricket match Government House *vs.* the Indian Civil Service will be played.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE BOMBAY POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

Reinforcements from the Mofussil.

ATTITUDE OF THE STRIKERS.

THE postal strike has made remarkably little difference to the comfort of Bombay, all things considered. Large number of men having been drafted in from the mofussil, the work of delivery has proceeded with commendable promptitude, thanks as much to the assistance of the police as to the splendid and loyal work of the Post Office Staff. There are signs that there is a weakening among the strikers who have now realised the foolishness of following agitators and there is every probability that several will apply for reinstatement and a possibility that they will be accepted.

The postmen on strike failing to unconditionally tender an expression of regret to Mr. Doran on Friday afternoon, as already stated, they were served with notices of dismissal with an intimation that their wages would be paid them up to the 15th instant. The men continued obdurate under the influence of some of their ringleaders, and about 7-30 p. m. left the maidan and went home. Arrangements were meanwhile made by the Post Office authorities to replace all the men who were dismissed. Considerable drafts from mofussil stations were received in Bombay, and more were on the way. With the aid of the police officers, European and native, the work of the department was promptly executed.

The men turned up on Saturday morning and took up their position on the maidan facing the sea-front. They held consultations among themselves and discussed what steps they should take in view of the determined attitude of the Post Office authorities ; but amidst a multitude of counsellors, no definite step seemed feasible to stem over the tide which was setting in against them. Things were allowed to drift as they might under the circumstances. They saw with their own eyes that, on two of the busiest days in the week—on Friday with the arrival of the English mails in Bombay, and on Saturday, with their departure for Europe—the work of the department was executed by the postal staff, as it then existed, with promptitude and despatch, and that all the exigencies of the situation were attended to without any hitch worth mentioning. Before separting for their respective residences on Friday evening, they had talked of issuing a process against Mr. Chattersingh, a Post Office official, who had spoken to them harshly in regard to their misconduct and upbraided the ringleaders. They had also talked of remaining loyal to each other and of preventing candidates from joining the service and of supplanting them in their work. On Saturday morning, however, when they assembled again on the maidan, and saw that the postal officials, assisted by the police officers, were working with a will as sorters of letters and attending to all the usual work, they were dismayed at the evident determination of the Postal authorities to go on without them Private information was brought to one of the postal authorities that some of the men were anxious to resume work, but were afraid of acting on their own initiative owing to the threatening attitude of the strikers. Assurances were held out that any one who regretted the step he had taken and was willing to resume his duties, would be protected by the police in the event of any trouble. As a result of this assurance, two Hindu postmen went before the Post Master General on Saturday, and begged to be forgiven for their joining the strikers. They were pardoned and reinstated in their former position in the Department. About 40 Mahomedan postmen were believed to be also wavering and were expected to follow the example of their two colleagues. A beginning having thus been made, it is believed that nearly all the men will come in and sue pliciate for pardon. Those who have organised resistance and opposition to the authorities will not be treated with any consideration. Altogether 21 European police officers and 225 native policemen have been lent by Mr. Souter for postal work. On Saturday morning, 13 European police officers were actually on postal duty, delivering letters and parcels ; and in addition thereto, 22 native policemen were held in reserve. From the mofussil post offices, 122 men had come down ; and with their assistance, guided as they were by Bombay police officers, eight deliveries of letters and parcels were made on Saturday.

Only about half the men assembled on the maidan without their uniform on Saturday morning Mr. Souter, with superintendents Nolan and Sloane, arrived at the Post Office early on Saturday morning to supervise the day's arrangements. Mr. Doran was also there, urging his men to greater exertion and encouraging them with kind words. There was cordial co-operation between the policemen and postmen, all of whom were aware that they had a stupendous task before them, and they all tackled it manfully—a remarkable feat that reflected great credit on the workers. The strikers, apparently fatigued with the monotony of the proceedings, left the maidan in the afternoon. They assembled there again yesterday morning, without seeing any way out of the difficulties that beset them on all sides, and left the maidan about 10 a. m.

The members of the Detective police department, who are known to be in touch with the members of the native communities, had tried to bring round the strikers by giving them good advice to go and surrender themselves to the superior postal authorities but their good offices were misconstrued by the ringleaders among the strikers and the detective officers have, since Saturday, abstained from interfering in the affair, and have contented themselves with watching the movements of the misguided postmen.

The postmen who arrived from the mofussil, and the candidates admitted into the service, numbered yesterday about 300 ; and it is believed that, at this rate, the costimuous delivery system will be again in working order by Wednesday. This system consists of three classes of postmen, each containing about 200 men. These classes are designated A, B, and C, Men belonging to the first two classes work seven hours daily ; and it is wrong to suppose that they are overworked. The third or C class of postmen deliver registered letters, parcels, and money orders and work about the same number of hours as the other two classes. They have no work on Sundays and on Post Office holdays. On the English mail delivery days, the men of the first two classes who are off duty, are paid at the rate of eight annas each, in addition to their regular wages, to assist in the delivery. The C. class men are the highest paid of the three classes. Some of the men have put in many years' services in the postal department, and the misguided step they have taken will not only mean to them a loss of wages, but of pensions also. Applications for appointments as candidntes are pouring in, and new men have already been enlisted. The postal authorities from the highest to the lowest have been hard put to the strikers and if it were not for the valuable assistance rendered to them by Mr. Souter, in these trying times, from a chivalrous sense of public duty, a serious dislocation in the delivery and despatch of letters and parcels would have been the result.

MEETING IN THE AFTERNOON.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the whole number of the men on strike again assembled in the maidan near the General Post office, when Mr. Vishwanath Abaji Maratta harangued the meeting. He informed them that he was speaking to them as a well-wisher, and he would prove his claim to that capacity by telling them straight that when the Director-General ordered them to resume work at three o'clock in the afternoon the other day, they should have done so. By not doing so, they had incensed the Head of the Postal Department in India, and to make some amends for their conduct they should at once go to the Post Master General in Bombay, apologise, and submit themselves to his orders. After hearing Mr. Marathe, the postmen resolved to go to a meeting, which was to be held in their favour in the Marwari Mahajanwadi, in the Thakoredwar Road. They marched out in a body to that place.

In the Mahajanwadi meeting, in Thakoredwar, about one thousand persons were present. Mr. Vishwanath Purbhuram Vaid, Barrister-at-Law, presided. The following resolutions were adopted :—(1) Proposed by Principal D. G. Padhye, and seconded by Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, that this meeting regretted that the strike of the Bombay Postmen still continued, and that no amitable settlement was arrived at in the matter ; (2) The meeting sesired to briag prominently to the notice of the authorities that the strike had caused. Dislocation and disorganisation in the delivery of letters, and especially of Money Orders, Value Payable parcels, and so forth, which had caused immense inconvenience to the public, and which did not seem likely to abate by extraneous help and raw recruits, by whom the Department had been endeavouring to get the work of the strikers done ; (3) The meeting authorised the Chairman Mr. Vaid, the Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Vithaldas V. Jarajani, and Mr, Motilal K Kapadia, to represent the true state of affairs to the highest Postal authorities and to Government, and also to endeavour to bring about a settlement, if possible; (4) A committee of ten gentlemen (named) was appointed to watch the interest of the public, and to take such steps, as would seem advisable. The Committee had the power to add to their number. A fund was also started for carrying out the objects of the resolutions, and the subscriptions were made payable in the "Indu Prakash" office. Thanks to the Chairman, and to the owners of the Mahajanwadi, concluded the proceedings. The whole body of the postmen were present in the gallery during the proceedings.

The *Pioneer* commenting on the strike says :—Like the recent strike on the East Indian Railway this one appears to have been designed to cause great public inconvenience, and no doubt the unfortunate men were persuaded by their advisers that the authorities would have no option but to yield to their demands. That delusion has been dissipated. There is still some firmness among the men who govern the important organisation for exchange of news and commodities in India, and those who imagine that political pressure will invariably prevail against them have found that they are mistaken. It should be a rule in all these public services that strikes will not be tolerated. The employes have the right to make full representation of their grievances, and if the conditions of service do not suit them they can hand in their resignations when they please. If they do not give statutory notice they should be punished ; if they give notices in combination with the express object of demoralision of the service they should do so with the knowledge that whatever the consequence may be they will never be allowed to enter the service again. In no other way is it possible for a State department to manage great businesses like the railway and the post office, for these become the happy hunting ground of professional agitators if the smallest signs of indecision and liability to political pressure are allowed to exist. In this respect a State department is more vulnerable than a private firm, and it must hedge itself by more drastic regulations.

ACCESSION DAY OF THE AMIR OF KABUL.

YESTERDAY being the day of the accession to the throne of H. M. the Amir Habibula Khan, Amir of Kabul, a dinner was given by Colonel Gulam Russool, the Amir's Bombay Agent, to about four thousand Mahomedans in the Muzaferabad Hall, Grant Road, about 4 p. m. In the upper hall of the premises, in connection with the celebration, were assembled the Foreign Consuls in Bombay, and principal Mahomedan citizens among whom were Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Munshi Mahomed Husain Mackba, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Haji Ahmed Decji, Haji Mahomed Jaffer, Messrs. Dhoramsey Virji, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed barrister-at-law, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Musabhoy, Hakim Shirajudin, Haji Abdul Rehman Khatile, Syed Mohinuddin, Messrs. Karimbhoy Jivaji, Haji Kamaria Nujamalli, Mr. Jafferbhoy Cassum Mossa, Kasam Daji. Kazi Ismail Porebunderi, Abdula Khaki Rendymoney, Haji Ismail Jettakar, Aya Moortaza Khan, Mr. Jan Mahomed Sonji, Mr. Jahvirbhoy Dosubhoy, Kazi Kabiruddin, etc. The whole of the premises were prettily decorated and illuminated with a variety of lights. About 6-30 p.m., the Foreign Consuls and other European gentlemen adjourned to the refreshment tables, where Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barister-at-law, on behalf of Colonel Gulam Russool Khan, proposed the toast of the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor, which was heartily responded to. Viscount Wrem, Consul General of Portugal, proposed the health of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul, which was also heartily responded to. Mr. Reed, on behalf of the guests, thanked the Agent for his hospitality, and in referring to the proposed visit of the Amir to this country, expressed a hope that it would cement those ties which bind India to Afghanistan; and that if the Amir, in the course of his visit, came to Bombay, they would have great pleasure in welcoming him to this city. The guests then adjourned to the main hall, where addresses in Persian were rean and presented to the Agent, in silver caskets, one on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay, and another on behalf of Sayed Abdul Hak of Bagdad, congratulating the Amir on the auspicious occasion. Flowers were distributed, and the proceedings terminated about 8 p. m. The refreshments were provided by Mr, Sorabjee, proprietor of Messrs Pearse and Co.

THE LATE AMIR.

The anniversary of the late Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, of Kabul, occurred on Saturday last, when, about 9 p. m., a meeting of about 2,000 Mahomedans was held at Muzaferabad, The Moulood ceremony was performed by the Posh Imam of the Minara Mosque, and prayers were offered, which lasted for about two hours. Milk and flowers were distributed to those present. Shawls were presented by the Agent to Moulvis, Syeds, and others. The hall was richly decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Asutosh Mukharjee is appointed Judge of the High Court of Calcutta *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. T. J. Campbell, Forest Department, are lent to the Ceylon Government from the 30th of July.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. T. Palmer is confirmed as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, from 1st March.

Mr. Kelly, officiating Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, is granted short leave.

Mr. Rosten acts as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent.

Mr. Jagat Prasad, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted leave for 15 days from 13th August.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. Bruce, Assistant Military Accountant is granted one year's leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Prentice, Assistant Collector, Custom Service, is granted 15 days' leave from 7th September.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General J. Nixon is gazetted Inspector General of Cavalry *vice* Haig vacated.

Admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Leared, 117th Mahrattas, Briscoe, 107th Pioneers, and Woolhouse, 117th Mahrattas.

Colonel Scallon commands the Bangalore Brigade with the rank of Brigadier-General *vice* General Nixon.

The following officers are permitted to retire ;—Colonels F. Abbott and T. Spencer, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mawson, I. M. S., Honorary Captain Mitton, Supply and Transport Corps, General Sir Beauchamp Duff and General George Richardson are granted good service pensions *vice* Generals Merriman and Clark Kennedy deceased.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS

Behar Light Horse :—Captains Rutherfoord and Disney to be Majors.

United Provinces Light Horse :—T. E. Oliver to be Veterinary Lieutenant.

Madras Volunteer Guards :—Lieutenant Layard to be Captain and Second-Lieutenants Moss, Hooper, and Adam to be Lieutenants.

Madras Railway Volunteers :—G. H. Dyle to be Captain, Second-Lieutenant Lee Hunt to be Lieutenant, and Messrs. H. Hudson and L. Kirkness to be Second-Lieutenants.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major Sewell, Nagpur Rifles, and Major Dunne, Poona Rifles.

MILITARY SUPPLY.

Sub-Lieutenant Price is promoted Lieutenant.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Dale Green, Traffic Inspector, N. W. Railway, acts as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. H. Monk-Smith, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service from 20th of June.

BY THE WAY.

A PICTURE FROM LIFE.

"STEPNIAK" has left a picture of one of these offices. Attempt after attempt to print had been made, with disastrous sequel. The police seemed at last to have mastered the printers. But there came a man, a Lithuanian, who would not be beaten. He bought abroad and carried to St. Petersburg everything necessary for the work; he mastered the compositor's art, he taught it to four other persons, and for four years they flooded the capital with their literature. The ostensible head of the house was a middle-aged woman, who, when the discovery did come, died fighting. Meanwhile for four years she toiled at "case," though the work blinded her. She had as "lodger" the son of a general and the nephew of a senator, who had a passport as an official, and who carried forth the papers in his portfolio. There was a pretty young girl who gave her life for the cause; there was a young man dying from the life of seclusion which he was compelled to lead to avoid discovery.

DEFYING THE LAW.

The printers did not know their editor and contributors ; the latter did not know where the office was. Stepniak was the intermediary. Appointments were made by post, and at a rendezvous agreed upon he handed over the "copy" for the press. In that dark, dismal house for four years this devoted quartet worked. The dying man was unknown. The man who had introduced him was dead, and the invalid never declared his name. They called him "the bird" because of his weak piping tones. Their press was primitive and simple, and could all be packed away in a clothes-chest at a few minutes' notice. The woman responsible for the house used to manufacture opportunities of having her house inspected—the press having previously been cleared away—so that no suspicion should attach to the premises. She made herself the best printer of the lot, though, as mentioned, she worked blinded her. No one knew the history of the girl. These four, typical in their fanatical devotion of millions in Russia, clung to their self-appointed task for fifteen hundred days and nights of peril. The consumptive killed himself when the police at last broke in. The fate of the two survivors seems to have been too sad to tell.

IN MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S YOUNGER DAYS.

Mr. Chamberlain used sometimes to refer to his children in public speeches made while they were very young. Once, during the course of a fierce battle of the Birmingham Education Board, Mr. Chamberlain said, laughingly, that the attitude of his colleagues reminded him of his own little son Austen, who said, "Papa, I will be good, but I won't say so." In the autumn of 1879, during the opening ceremonies of the new Council House at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain referred to his early love for dancing. "I am not so old," he said, "that I cannot recollect the time when I looked upon dancing as one of the highest enjoyments of which mortal man is capable. I would have sacrificed the finest political speech ever delivered in order to escape to its delights." While his children were growing up, Mr. Chamberlain used often to entertain parties of young people at Highbury.

DRESSING FOR THE PART.

Again the rumour is revived that men's dress clothes are to be of blue cloth. There is probably no more in the story this time than in the score of preceding rumours of the like import. But if it should come true it would be merely a reversion to an old fashion. Dickens edited the "Daily News" in a blue morning-coat with brass buttons. But if we get to blue there is no reason why we should not go on to purple, which is royal mourning. Men who ache to do unconventional things in the matter of dress have not the courage which distinguished Bulwer Lytton. When he wished to appear in black he was black from head to toe, with visage to match. Next day he would be all brown, and the third day would see him all in spotless white, with blond wig and complexion, girlishly fair, touched up with rouge.

SINS OF THE CAMERA.

Miss Marie Corelli, who, legitimately enough, objects to being pilloried by every Tom, Dick, or Harry who chooses to publish a drawing or snapshot of her, has now published an authorised portrait of herself. She is, not the first sitter to object to haphazard presentation of her features. Many a negative of royalty has been broken where the portrait, while a speaking likeness, has not wholly pleased. A photographer who snapshotted an exalted personage submitted a print for approval. Permission to publish was withheld, not that the likeness was bad but because the view of the features presented was different from that to which the conventional portrait has accustomed the public. Queen Elizabeth found bad pictures of her so numerously scattered over the land that she issued a proclamation forbidding the publication of unauthorised portraits.

MARCHING RECORDS.

The London Scottish, preparing for their march from Dunkeld to Inverness, may bless the day when it became necessary to tackle the Highland Jacobites in their fastnesses. Until then it had always been regarded as impossible to carry the war into their country, because of the utter lack of roads. The victors made roads for themselves, and all who will may tread them to-day. In Wellington's day this projected march would have caused him surprise. For he used to regard it as impossible for men at home to do any marching. "Here we send them by a canal in the interior, and along the coast by smack," he used to say. Where today is the military canal? He used to get a fair amount of marching out of his men in Spain, but it was in India that he achieved the biggest results of this sort. On one occasion he marched his troops seventy-two miles in a day, as he put it. They started at three o'clock one morning, and kept at it until noon, by which time they had done twenty-five miles. Then they lay down and rested until eight at night. And from then until an hour after noon the next day they continued their march, bringing up at the camp of the enemy, seventy-two miles from the starting-point.

LIBELLING A QUEEN.

The proclamation was in the handwriting of Cecil but the spirit of the Queen animates the decree. It prohibits "all manner of persons to draw, paynt, grave or pourtraye her Majesty's personage or visage for a time until, by some perfect patron and example, the same may be by others followed . . . and for that hir Majestie perceiveth that a grete number of hir loving subjects are much grieved and take grete offence with the errors and deformities allredy committed by soudry persons in this behalf, she straightly charges all hir officers and ministers to see to the due observance hereof, and, as soon as may be, to reforme the errors allredy committed. . . . " There followed a calling-in of bad portraits, which were so many that, according to a contemporary chronicle, they did for several years furnish the pastry-men with peels for the use of their ovens at Essex House.

KING FOOTER.

I.

You may talk about tennis and cricket,
You may talk of your strokes and your drives ;
But away with the court and the wicket,
When the "Footer" season arrives.

II.

Away with racquets and hockey,
Away with the cue and ping-pong,
Away with the race-course and jockey,
When the Rover's Tourney comes on.

III.

We long for the lovely wet weather,
Just to see the ball roll in the rain,
And we all Kick away at the leather,
Not caring a hang for a sprain.

IV.

Some go in for croquet and biking,
While others are fond of chess,
But the only game to my liking,
Is—well, I daresay now you can guess.

V.

Now, for instance, just look at the "City" :
Their combination's supreme !
And their passing is certainly pretty !
This is only true in a dream.

VI.

I see the Parel Gym are quite in their form,
Of course it was not so until,
They beat the Y. M.—it took us by storm,
Nearly making their victory three—nil.

VII.

Now practise Parel, and I'm sure you'll do well,
When you meet the City Club team,
Keep the ball out of touch, but don't press too much
For your shooting is fatal, I deem.

VIII.

But the Rovers should not be forgotten,
For really they play rather well,
And the goals that they score are well shot in,
Whether this is true, 'tis hard to tell.

IX.

The Bombay Gym are a jolly good set,
Their forwards are quick on the ball,
They have not lost a game that they've won, yet,
Which is a good account for them all.

X.

They say that the Scots know how to play,
But the team that I would choose,
Is certainly the Y. M. C. A.,
For they win every game they don't lose.

XI.

To the Telegraph I wish all success
As they've played very well so far,
And possibly they'll rank second, unless,
They're knocked out by the team from Colaba.

"SEE" "AY" "

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Bombay mails of 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 15/16	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. India Sterling Loan	105	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	30 1/2	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	66 1-8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	— 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £390,000
Gobi to do £90,000
Silver to Hongkong £37,000

WHEAT—Firm.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 50 3-4 + 1/4 Aug.-Sept. sellers firm.
Brown 48 1/4 + 1/2 A.-S. sellers firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-2 A.-S. value firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/4.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Kybfels, Wearmouth and Tokio.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet but steady
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	9·51—5
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Futures closed	steady

Aug.-Sept. 5·13 —1	Sept.-Oct. 5·15 —1	Oct.-Nov. 5·14 —1
Nov.-Dec. 5·14 —2	Dec.-Jan. 5·15 —1	Jan.-Feb. 5·16 —2
Feb.-Mar. 5·18 —2	Mar.-Apr. 5·20 —2	Apr.-May. 5·21 —2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	3,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·20—10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·31—19
Do. month of March	9·47—21

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16—1/4
Futures, month of Oct.	9·21—22
Do. month of Dec.	9·23—24
Tone at close	barely steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	31,000
Week's Exports to Great Br'tain	13,000
" Continen	17,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,91,000
" Interior "	1,20,000

LIVERPOOL ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 14·32
F. G. Broach	5 9·32
Good Broach	5 4·32
Good Madras Western	4 13·32
F. G. F. Timevelly	4 26·32
Fair Coconadas	4 17·32

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17 August.

Cotton	3,440 bales.
Wheat	51,77 cwts.
Linseed	2,939 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,863 do
Gingellyseed	370 do
Poppyseed	476 do
Groundnuts	219 do
Castorseed	2,161 do
Rice	1,599 do
Myrabollans	1,294 do
Cottonseed	3,969 do
Mowrasced	1,069 do
Gram	2,665 do
Joowar	608 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin Rs. 37,500.
Silver bullion Rs. 74,775.
348 Bars Silver. } Ex s.s. "Egypt" from London

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

To-day's financial telegrams report a few slight fluctuations, but there is nothing of special importance to refer to. The silver shipments to Bombay are heavy at £390,000.

Sterling exchange is a shade quieter. The export trade both here and in Karachi is disappointing, and the heavy allotments of Council bills to Calcutta are filling up the requirements on the other side. Pending a good rainfall in the Punjab, the shipments of wheat from Karachi are not likely to improve.

The cotton market has further declined considerably in America. New Orleans reports a fall of a quarter cent in Spot to 9 15-16 while futures there are 22 and 24 points lower. New York advises a decline of 10 points in spot to 10·20 with futures 19 and 21 points down. Liverpool at the close had not felt the decline in America and futures were only 1 to 2 points lower but the opening telegram to hand this afternoon shows a further decline of 7 to 9 points.

In our local market prices continue to give way without attracting much attention from buyers. There is the usual small inquiry from miles for ready cotton while in new crops export houses are again sellers. At the close we quote as follows.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	188
Do. fine	Dec.	"	186
Do. fine	Jan.	"	185
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	205
M G Nagpur fine		"	209
M G Khandeish fully good		"	189
M G K A K fine		"	199
H G Bengals fully good		"	173
M G Broach good	March	"	228

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand			1s.4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 3/8d. to 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		155 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	214 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		97·1
1st Settlement.	30th August	97·1

Money Market, Tone quicter.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	7,000 "

Aug.-Sep. 5·16 —7	Sep.-Oct. 5·07 —8	Oct.-Nov. 5·06 —8
Nov.-Dec. 5·07 —7	Dec.-Jan. 5·07 —8	Jan.-Feb. 5·08 —8
Feb.-Mar. 5·10 —8	Mar.-Apl. 5·12 —8	Apl.-May. 5·12 —9

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 20.

188—Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "I" Company with effect from this date :—

No 5159 Lce Sergt G Hildreth, to be Sergeant, vice D'Cama resigned.
No 5616 Corpl F Danagher, to be Lce Sergt, vice Hildreth promoted.
No 5304 Lce Corpl P Savage, to be Corpl, vice Danagher promoted.
No 5921 Cadet L Whitcombe, to be Corpl, vice Perry resigned.
No 5499 Cadet H Miller
No 5306 Cadet F Savage
No 5529 Cadet C LeeSmith } To be Lce Corporals to complete establishment.

F. R. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oracolo, 2734 tons Captain Z. Stefon, sailed yesterdays for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1000 tons, Captain H Nilson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani 1872 tons Captain J H Sheriffs arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2536 tons, Captain L H Harmarto, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Hull with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. C. J. G. Loveland and deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General 1,480 tons, Captain Meihlband, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Durban with a general cargo and passengrs.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J. T. Hirst, arrived in harbour of Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and Lieut Richardson Mr. Williamson and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain J. Maclean, will sail to-day the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Aleppo s	Horneartto	Hull, July 17
18	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Aug 16
	General s	Veihlband	Durban, July 19
	Terrier s	Nilson	Bangkok, July 31
19	Rahmani s	Sheriffs	Calcutta, Aug 7

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Queen Christina s	Brooks	Baltimore
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool, &c
	Dunkeld s	Boyer	Noumea, &c
	Persia s	Houghton	London
	Lalpoora s	Cole	Calcutta, &c
19	Oracolo s	Stefans	Calcutta

The steamer Aleppo, entered for loading on Saturday for Hull & c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
16	Bengala	J R P Alexande	Rangoon
	Batteu Hall	R Brown	Colombo
	Goldenfels	K Schwarz	Rangoon
	M Meamatchy	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Sangola	W W Allen	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

17	Collegian	R J Thomson	London
	Werdenfels	H Sandstedt	H'burg &B'mon
	Shahjehan	J H Bonson	Chittagong
	Metis	R Brown	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
17	Barenfels	Antwerp

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—500 tons manganese ore Kiddie Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—360 cwts myrabollams G Jeallowji and Co—398 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co—1000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—10 cases a gate stones E Noordin & Co—30 cwts Jaualloo, H Datarilma 75 bales twist M M Essabhay
Persia s—272 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persi s—100 bales twist Talati and Co

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

17-06—Tyabji D and Co—(for pauper) Gungabai widow vs Jasodabai widow and others

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.

60-90—Thakurdas and Co—Devkavahoo vs Hiravahu widow and others Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co
40-01—Mulla and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs N C Macleod and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

384-05—K J Billemoria (for pauper)—Bawa Runchhodasji Bawa Hurdesji vs Sanayasi Gunganandji Hazi Girji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
728-04—Shamrao M and H Soonabai widow and another vs Balchhod Chaturchund and others—Matubhai J and M
285-01—Wadia G and Co—Lowji Sokalchund and Co vs Runchor-Dhanjee—Little and Co
760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Vishnkar Harinund Bhat
724-05—Wadia G and Co—Jumbai widow vs Gordhandas Bhimji and others—Little and Co
651-05—Asalvi H M and R—N C Macleod vs Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and others—Edgelow G W and Co
566-01—M C Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigg L and O T D and Co
389-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowasji Bomanji Bomon Bilimam vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)
759-05—Tyabji D and Co Raja Goculdas Khushalchund and others vs Lachman Ethoo Patel and another
794-05—Imperson—Hurgowandas Gulabbhai and others vs Gokuldas Ranchordas—Imperson
783-05—Dastury F and D Dameliarhas Vundrowandas and others vs Ratdin Gulamhoosen—Wadia G and Co
665-05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Velloo and others—Little and Co B K and G
836-05—Mulji and D—The New East India Press Co vs Kursondas Dharamsi and others—C Labt O M J and H L and Co and Co and P H and K
71-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Tulsidas Gocul and others vs Shaik Yusuf Valoo Ismail and others—M J and G
132-05—Khimbrao S and L—A J DeSouza vs D Gracias and others—M K and G
332-03—Mulla and M—Sakharam Mulshet Khanšekar vs Fazul Peermahomed—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr Justice ASTON.)

For hearing on question of costs

813-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajishanker and another—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

521-05—Daphatary and D. Chunilal—Dharamdas Saranyr vs. Gungaram Khyhas Bharatia Monsukhlal J. and H.
175-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Bilimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohimji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)
21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohnji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Cause.

149-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S
773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nuruddin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and anther Captain and V
620-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S
293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co
634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Molv
450-16|98-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Molv and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary suit.

21-05—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttoobai widow—Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Causes.

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmalli Hajibhay vs Dagloo Narsoo and others—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard.
660-98—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Coreji ann another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co—Part heard.
304-06—Payne and Co—D B Lam and Co vs D Lukhminarayen and Crawford B and Co.
546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chambelinath Poolnath—Raghavaya B and N
202-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanhi Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S
219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M
265-06—Little and Co—Fallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co
267-05—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co
275-06—Molvi H. M. and K—Bhaskhar Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.
561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Salhebkur and others Captain and V
753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji-Khoda and other—Mehta and S
227-04—Payne and Co—Vazira Begum vs Munchersha Bomonji Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co T D and Co.
831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungubhai Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

AMERICA is taking many of our artists for the autumn season. In addition to Mr. H. B. Irving and Miss Dorothea Baird and Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott, Mr. Albert Chevalier, we learn, is going to the United States in October for a six weeks' tour. He will be accompanied by Mme. Yvette Guilbert, and the two artists will reproduce for our American friends the series of recitals which afforded so much pleasure when they were given recently at the Duke of York's Theatre in London. For a few weeks before this tour Mr. Chevalier will take his own entertainment into the provinces; and on his return from America, he hopes to appear in a new play. There is no foundation for the report that has been in circulation that he is going into theatrical management on his own account.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

AMONG the many ingenious devices which wireless telegraphy has brought into being there is none which is more distinguished for simplicity and effectiveness than Sir Oliver Lodge's new form of coherer. The coherer, it will be remembered, originally took the form of a tube filled with iron filings. It is a remarkable fact that such a tube is an almost perfect insulator of electricity in its normal condition. The individual particles of metal are, of course, conductors. But unless they are pressed together by mechanical force there is no effective contract between them, and no current can flow through. If now electric waves, even of very small intensity, are allowed to fall on the coherer, it loses its insulating power, and if it forms part of a battery circuit allows a current to pass, which actuates a recording instrument. On tapping the tube its original insulation is recovered. The early Marconi patents improved greatly on the original coherer, which was very carpricious and undependable in its performances. Filings of a special alloy were substituted for the original iron ones, and they were hermetically tenclosed in a glass tube in the absence of air. An automatic device shook the tube after each signal, in order to prepare it to receive the next one.

The Marconi Company, has to a great extent abandoned the use of the coherer in favour of a magnetic detector. A quite novel form of cohereris, however, now employed in the Lodge-Muirhead system of wire less telegraphy. In it the contact is not between metal filings, but between the edge of a little steel wheel and a cup of mercury which it touches. On the surface of the mercury is a small quantity of oil, which normally prevents any electrical contact between the wheel and the mercury. When, however, an electromotive force of more than a certain critical amount is brought to bear on the contact it is no longer able to resist, and the current passes. The electro-motive force necessary to effect this is very small, being less than that of a single battery cell.

The principle on which this arrangement is applied in practice is very simple. An electro-motive force just insufficient to break down the oil film is always ready to send a current through the mercury coherer and the recording instrument. As soon as an electric wave arrives at the receiving station it momentarily sets up an additional electro-motive force between the steel wheel and the mercury. The obstruction gives way, a current passes, and the signal is recorded. While the coherer is in use the little steel wheel is kept rotating by clockwork. Directly the electric impulse ceases the mechanical action of this rotation restores the oil film, and all is ready to receive a new signal.

Interesting problems of a purely scientific nature are raised by the various kinds of coherers. It has generally been supposed that the action of a tube of metallic filings depended on fusion of the particles together by minute electric sparks induced by the waves. Such fusion must, of course be quite local, and only tacks the filings together very lightly, so that a touch will separate them, It is difficult to regard the mercury coherer as acting in this way. Sir Oliver Lodge supposes that the film of oil is merely squeezed ont by the attraction between the positively electrified wheel and the negatively electrified mercury. It is, however, difficult to regard this explanation as sufficient since the attraction would be no less if the wheel were negatively and the mercury positively electrified. But apparently the coherer does not iperform so well when this change is made. There is still much to be done in elucidating the action of coherers.

There is no problem in dynamical geology more difficult than that of the origin of volcanoes. The first step towards explanation is easy. They are, of course, channels between the heated interior of the earth and the cool exterior. But how do such channels come to be formed? It would appear that in general the zone of melted rock lies something like thirty miles below the surface of the earth. If there are forces sufficient to upheave so great a thickness of material it is difficult to understand why they have not blown the whole crust of the earth to pieces long ago. It does not appear why the volcanic manifestations are so local. No doubt in some cases volcanoes lie along deep-seated cracks or lines of weakness in the crust of the earth. But in other cases there is no satisfactory evidence of the existence of such lines of weakness.

In the interesting collection of animals brought from India by the Prince of Wales, and now in the Zoological Gardens, are three specimens of the Indian wild dog. They belong to the species known as the Southern Dhole, Canis dukhunnensis, and are rather larger than the fox, with rounded ear tips. Like the wolf, these wild dogs hunt in packs, following such game as deer, wild pig, sheep, and even buffaloes and tigers. When they have once put up an animal its doom is sealed, for they will follow it even for days until it is run down or exhausted. The pack may consist of as many as 30 dogs or of less than 12, and they run without giving tongue. They inhabit the forests of India and the higher grounds away from cultivation. The dhole is not known to bark, but it howls at night. It is interesting to note that at the season when the puppies are born the hunting packs drive the game towards the place, generally some rocky cavern, where a number of females have brought forth their young together.

Has the Indian wild dog anything to do with the origin of the domestic breeds? The dog has been so long domesticated that it seems extremely improbable that its exact origin will ever be certainly ascertained. Its first domestication dates far back into prehistoric times. There are some who think that all breeds may be descended from one wild species. Of these some claim the wolf as the parent form, and others the jackal, while yet others point to the fossil remains of a dog found in late Tertiary deposit as the probable ancestor. A more prevalent opinion, bowever, is that the domestic dog has a multiple origin, and is formed by the crossing of several species. And there seems much probability in the view that the domestic dogs of different countries may each have originated in some wild form peculiar to the country in which it occurs. Thus, the Esquimaux dogs of North America closely resemble the wolf of the same region in appearance and voice. A pack of these wild animals was mistaken by Sir J. Richardson for a troop of Indian dogs. And the Indians take the young wolves to improve their breed of dogs. So, again, the Mackenzie River dog resembles closely the Prairie wolf of the same region.

Darwin concluded his review of the question of the dog's origin thus: "It is highly probable that the domestic dogs of the world have descended from two good species of wolves (Canis lupus and C. latrans), and from two or three doubtful species of wolves, namely, the European, Indian, and North African forms, from at least one or two South American canine species, from several races or species of the jackal, and perhaps from one or more extinct species." The Indian wild dog, then, may be the ancestor, or one of the ancestors, of some of the domestic breeds of the east. It is known that the dholes are sometimes half domesticated and trained to hunt for man.

In a communication to the "Field" Mr. Percy Bicknell calls attention to the squirrel in the interesting role of a truffle hunter. Under the beech trees in his garden at Shinrose, in Ireland, he found them digging up the soil. And in some of the excavations he found half-eaten truffles. The squirrel finds the truffle by scent, for the odour of the fungus comes up through craks in the ground made by the subterranean growth. And the truffle hunter usually makes use of the keen scent of animals in finding this edible fungus. In France a trained pig is usually employed, and in this country a dog. Certain species of flies also find the truffle by its smell. Their grubs feed on the truffle, and the flies descend through the cracks in the soil to lay their eggs. Berkeley, in his "English Flora," mentions a case in which the human nose was keen enough to detect the subterranean truffle in a similar way. This was a crippled boy, who, Berkeley tells us, could detect truffles with a certainty superior to that of the best dog.

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'Paisley Flour'
'Paisley Flour' is mixed dry with household flour. It is so clean, quick, and successful, that baking and pastry-making become your cook's pastime, rather than work.
These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes
Recipe in every tin.

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If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day, as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will send him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of

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You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

Bansda State, via Bilimora.

"DEAR SIR,—

Daily I make use of your Battery during the night time. On the 12th, I bought your battery and to-day is the 29th day. During this time my trouble has been much less severe than before and the result is satisfactory. I feel much stronger than before and my Varicocele has improved to the extent that I am not troubled any more until the evening of each day. I will continue to wear the battery as usual unless you advise to the contrary."

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LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

FREE BOOK. I will send you a book post free, which explains everything thoroughly which you might wish to know regarding this treatment. Write for one of these books, call if you can and see the appliance, get a free test of it. Consultation is free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 PM.

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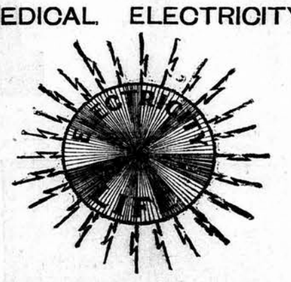

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(Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years, I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days, I have used the Herculex. I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoor.

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld. Rangoon.
R. E. Mogul, Care of Escofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

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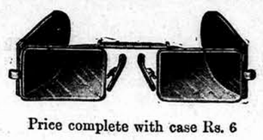

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550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

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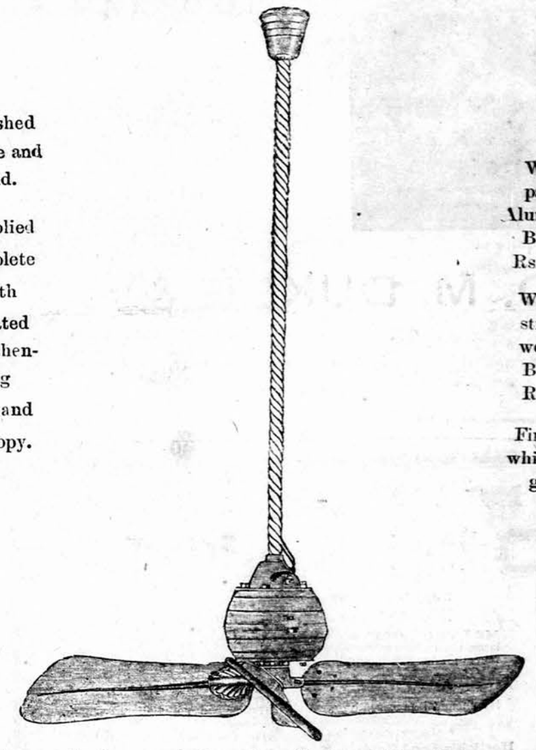

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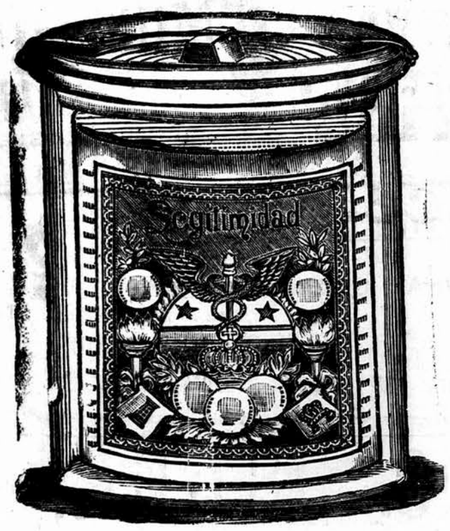

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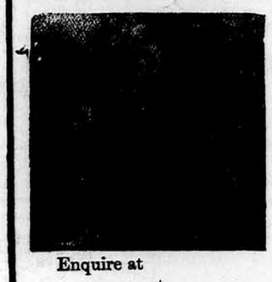

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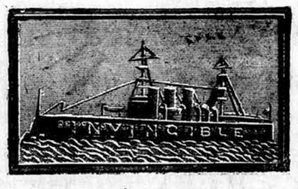

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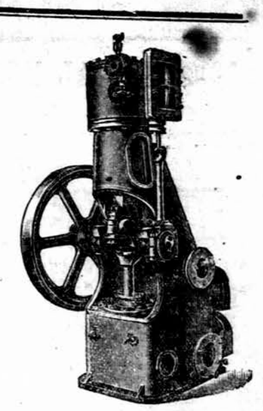

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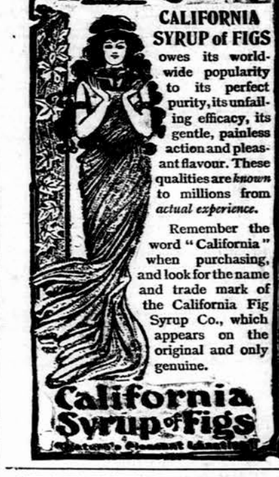

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The Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1906.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council for this Presidency, was held at the Council House at Poona to-day, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Amongst the Members of Council present were the Hon'ble Messrs. E. M. H. Fulton, J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Walter C. Hughes, Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Daji Abaji Khare, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Meherban Narayanrao Govind Ghorpade, Malcolm Couper Gibb, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sirdar Navroji Padamji, William Henry White, H. E. E. Proctor, Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, Edward Giles, Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, George Rivers Lowndes, Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, and Syed Zain El Edrus.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was too indisposed to be able to attend; and the only other member absent was the Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheik Ismail.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie said that before asking His Excellency to allow the Financial Statement to be taken as read, he would like to express his regret to the Council that it had been so late in its submission. If he (the speaker) had been aware of the particular time which it took to get through its various stages, he dared say he would have managed to get it in earlier. But what was much more important to announce to the Council was that they should be able next year to have the Financial Statement ready not much later than the beginning of April. They should be able to lay it before them about that time, and members would thus have that long interval, which they had so often expresssed a desire to have, for its consideration. It would probably be possible to have the debate, if other circumstances rendered it expedient, as soon as the Government came to Poona. He hoped that would be satisfactory to the Council. Then he would like also to say that they hoped that the certain amount of anxiety which had arisen in their minds owing to the recent break was going to be relieved by the rains. He hoped therefore that the financial situation would prove to be by no means worse than had been expected in that statement, and with His Excellency's permission the speaker moved that the statement be taken as read. He then laid it on the table.

THE HON'BLE MR. M. DE P. WEBB.

The Honble Mr. Montagu Pomeroy Webb said that he was sure the Council would be very glad to hear the news with regard to the monsoon, which was likely to make the Financial Statement more favourable than it would otherwise have been. Whilst the revenue for the current year was estimated at about ten lakhs more than the revised figures of 1905-06 and about 25 lakhs more than the amount of 1904-5, the expenditure amounted to some 50 lakhs more than last year and some 100 lakhs more than the figures of two years ago. The deficits thus created appeared to have been met partly from contributions from Imperial Revenues and partly from savings under the heads of Police, Education, and Famine Relief. In this way the deficit had been cancelled, but at the same time it was not quite clear to his mind what was the object of budgetting for a deficit during the current year unless the intention was to utilise the surplus balance of last year. Perhaps that was so. Of course, with the growth of population and trade, and with the general advancement of the Presidency, they should naturally expect the revenue each year to increase and also the expenditure. For his own part, he had nothing whatever to say against an evergrowing expenditure provided they could afford it, as it appeared to be the case at present; and also when he saw money going to such desirable ends as additional village establishments, police reorganisation, development of agricultural improvements, technical and industrial education, increased irrigation changes in Sind, revision of the Sadar Court in Sind, and the division of Khandesh in two districts. Especially satisfactory it was to hear of the improvement which was likely to result from the saving in the Famine expenditure. He could not but regret the continuation of those misfortunes which had necessitated the inclusion of 42 lakhs of rupees in the current year's budget for Famine Relief. It had been considerably mitigated by the submission of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Budget, that it was anticipated that with a tolerably favourable season the expenditure would not exceed 12 lakhs. It was very satisfactory to hear of the endurance and self-reliance shown by the people themselves in the past during continuous adverse seasons. Indeed, it was only by self-reliance and endurance that a people or a community could expect to progress. Turning back to the subjects concerning that portion of the Presidency which he had the honour more particularly to represent, he noticed that the Budget included provision for a Chemical Analyser for Karachi. But did it include a Laboratory for Karachi as well, and might they expect officers and the workshops? He might say that the commercial community of Karachi was anxiously awaiting this last equipment, which was several years overdue. The new court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind was coming into being, to the great satisfaction of all concerned, and was working well. But he feared that the Rs. 200 entered in the Budget for the pay of the new Registrar would not prove adequate for the class of man required for a post where they should have a man who possessed legal experience, who could maintain discipline, and who could know how to manage a large and important office. He did not think a man of such qualifications could be attained at the salary of Rs. 200 at present entered in the Budget. Sind would learn with considerable satisfaction of the proposed staff for experiments in agriculture. He was glad that it would include an Agricultural Chemist. In connection with that matter, he enquired what steps were contemplated by Government to still further encourage the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind? The Karachi Chamber of Commerce had been very poorly advised regarding Egyptian cotton. The recently published Press-note giving the results of the efforts of the Government during the past year was only received by the Chamber in a telegraphic message three weeks after it was published in the Bombay Press. Another point to which the public of Karachi were looking forward was the reorganization of their local Police establishment. For some years past, Karachi had been notoriously under-policed, and so was Hyderabad; and also other parts of Sind were in the same plight. He noticed that out of the special provision of five lakhs for police reorganisation, 4·85 lakhs, or practically the whole allotment, lapsed and was not used at all. Might he ask what was the cause of the delay, and when might they expect the reorganisation to come into effect. He believed the Punjab had already carried out and completed their Police reorganisation scheme. Sind, of course, did not like to be behind the Punjab in matters of administrative progress. He was pleased to see the generous allotment made to Sind under the head of Irrigation. Of course, Irrigation and Railways were as vitally important to Sind as blood was to the human body. It was satisfactory to know that it was receiving constant attention. Although questions of Railway Construction were, perhaps, a little outside the scope of the present budget he might be permitted to say that the mercantile community had several times represented to Government the desirability of extending the metre gauge at present from Hyderabad to Karachi. They all hoped that development would soon take form.

THE HON'BLE MR. VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKEKSEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas, in the course of his observations, said: I join in congratulating Your Excellency's Government and the Presidency on the present satisfactory seasonal prospects. In the larger portion of our Presidency the outlook cannot be more hopeful. This favourable circumstance, together with the fact that last year the Famine expenditure was only 2 1/2 lakhs against the budgetted amount of over 16 1/2 lakhs, and that in the current year it is expected that only 12 out of the 42 lakhs provided for Famine expenditure is likely to be spent, has fortunately averted the fear of once again having to lament over a deficit Budget. These savings are largely contributed by the failure of famine-stricken people to resort to Government relief works in as large numbers as in previous years, though the scarcity in the affected districts is said to have been as acute as in 1896-97. My Hon'ble friend, the Revenue Member, adduces the probable reason. His reasons are so important, not only from the point of view of famine relief but also that of the general economic condition of the country, that they may well be more minutely examined and approximate certainty secured. If on such examination they are definitely ascertained to be the real cause, it would be a matter of gratification to know that during such hard times the people were able to maintain themselves with but comparatively little assistance from Government, although the reduction of population owing to the terrible ravages of plague and famine is greatly to be deplored. So far as the increased demand for labour in the Bombay Mills is concerned, there was no substantial increase in the number of hands employed; while in other branches of ordinary labour the extraordinary high rate of wages that prevailed during the busy season does not seem to show that there was any very great influx of labourers, although it must be admitted that the large works for the new Docks, Tramway conversion, and extensive building operations must have created more than the usual demand for labour. I agree that the timely grant of suspensions and tagai advances, no doubt, must have helped many people to tide over the difficulty. That the satisfactory harvests in Khandesh, the Berar, and the Nizam's Dominions gave employment to some of the famine-stricken people is a reasonable assumption. It hardly seems to me probable that in the course of the last two or three years the population had developed any extraordinary degree of self-reliance. I may also mention, for what it is worth, a report that the rate of wages at some of the relief works was too low to attract the people. And, perhaps, my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, will throw some light on the point. While on this point, I may be allowed to refer to the uncertainty to which the present system of apportioning Famine expenditure exposes our finances. It was merely from unforeseen circumstances that our financial position this year has been saved from being seriously crippled, and that we have not been driven to resort to various undesirable economies in order merely to maintain the statutory balance of 20 lakhs, after providing for Famine Relief. The concluding remarks in the Financial Statement, however, lead us to hope that this disturbing factor in our finances will be removed at an early date. As this matter has been re-opened, I hope Your Excellency's Government will be able to obtain from the Government of India a settlement of this question of Famine Relief once for all in a manner which may not disorganise our administration in future years. It is not necessary to repeat the forcible arguments which the Hon'ble Mr. Logan advanced on behalf of this Presidency at the Supreme Legislative Council, when he urged the Government of India to defray all expenditure on Famine Relief; but I wholly fail to understand the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, when, in reply, he said that if there were a big famine in any province and the Local Government were at liberty to pass on the entire Bill to the Government of India, he shuddered to think of the consequences to the finances of the Government of India. If the Government of India, with their practically unlimited resources and with their Treasury balance of 15 Crores, with power to raise taxes and loans, and last but not least with an amount of 4 1/2 Crores to the credit of the Famine Insurance Fund, shudder to face the responsibility of Famine Relief, they must surely imagine what must be the position of a Provincial Government with no resources beyond those allowed by the Government of India, and only just sufficient to meet the expenditure of administration in ordinary times, when it is called upon to make provision for an extraordinary expenditure of this kind. Surely, it is strange to assume that if the amount of Famine Relief is to be recovered from the Government of India, the Provincial Government would be in any way needlessly extravagant. For, in the first place, all the relief is to be administered under rules and regulations framed by the Government of India, and secondly, the remissions are also to be given under rules sanctioned by them. Doubtless, a responsible Government, which is entrusted with the administration of a whole Presidency, with an annual revenue of about five crores, can certainly be relied upon to act prudently on occasions of such an exceptional kind. Since it is a matter of saving lives and minimising misery, it is better to err on the side of liberality than to stint relief—a step which it is certain the Government of India would least desire us to take, judging from the generous intentions clearly expressed in their resolutions on Famine policy. Another matter which the Government of India have to consider is that, even if they undertook the whole responsibility of Famine Relief expenditure, they would not altogether relieve the Provincial Government from other disturbing factors. For the loss by remission to land revenue in future years will continue to affect the provincial finances, and will be worse every year with the gradual increase of land revenue, as under the provincial contract the guaranteed amount of land revenue will still stand at 189 1/4 lakhs.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Coming to the Agricultural Experiments and Education, it is gratifying to find that the Government of India have given this year a sum of 3 1/2 lakhs against 3 lakhs last year. I am sure that the interest that my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, takes in agriculture will induce him to provide larger funds from the provincial revenue than has been done this year. I see that the amount budgetted this year is Rs. 1,80,045 against Rs. 1,48,000 last year. But this increase is nominal, because it includes merely the savings of last year of about Rs. 30,000 carried forward to this year. Any amount judiciously spent in this direction will indirectly repay itself many times over. It is not a kind of expenditure which can at once show concrete results. But still, even within the last few years, tangible results of great importance have accrued. The successful growing of Indo-Egyptian Cotton in Sind is the most striking. Where is the comparison between the magnitude of this success and the comparatively trivial expenditure of the past few years on agricultural experiments? Who could have believed, even three years ago, that India can grow cotton worth 10*d.* per lb.? Apart from increased revenue to Government and greater profit to Agriculturists, this success must sooner or later revolutionise the whole cotton industry of India, and make India to a large extent self-supporting as regards finer qualities of yarn and cloth. This brings me to the question of the manner in which the whole Indo-Egyptian cotton crop was allowed to be bundled up and exported last year. Since I remarked on the subject at a meeting of the Association, a letter from the Cotton Growers' Association has been published with the Government resolution thereon. It is satisfactory to note that Government had not agreed to the preposterous proposition of the Association, to send out the whole production to England to be sold there through the Association. I hope this year Government will devise some means by which the cultivators may get the full value of their produce in open competition. One way in which Government can permanently help cultivators and cotton purchasers, I think, would be to improve at an early date the communication by a railway line in that district, and until this is done, I am afraid that not only will the cultivators be at a disadvantage in selling their crops, but it will take longer to bring all the cultivateable land under cotton.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Your Excellency, I now refer to a question which is of the greatest importance to the large cotton industry of this Presidency, and which has recently attracted a good deal of interest; I mean the question of the hours of labour at the Factories. In the heat of discussion, exaggerated statements have been made on both sides. In one quarter, our Mill hands have been compared to slaves, while in another it has, with a great deal of truth, been maintained that they are the happiest class of labourers, earning higher wages, and therefore able to live better, than any other class of labourers. I am glad to say that the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, of which I have at present the honour to be Chairman, has done its best to limit the hours of work at Mills to thirteen. A large number of Mill-owners have an open mind on this question, would would not oppose any reasonable proposals that will remove legitimate causes of complaint; but, on the other hand, they have very good grounds for believing that unless they are on the alert, restrictions of the most unreasonable kind may be imposed under pressure from our Lancashire friends. It is well known that, at the instance of the Government, enquiries are being made into the matter. The deputation which waited upon the Secretary of State for India, and the questions addressed to him on several occasions in Parliaments show that the well known philanthropists of Lancashire, to whom the Indian cotton industry already owes so much, are again active. The proof of their selfishness can be seen in the speech of Mr. Keir Hardie at the Indian Budget discussion, in which he said that the manufacturer in India had the advantage over the manufacturer in Great Britain of lower wages. It was wrong that he should also have the advantage of long hours. It is a greater wrong still, he might have said, that the Indian manufacturer had cotton growing at his door. It is a pity, too, that he omitted to mention that it was adding insult to to injury when officers of the type of Sir James Monteath and the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie were appointed Revenue Members, whose keen personal interest in the improvement of Cotton cultivation in this Presidency has led to the successful growing of Indo-Egyptian Cotton worth 10 *d.* per lb., which may in the near future enable the Bombay Mill-owners to successfully compete with Manchester goods. In any case, it is clear that as, on previous occasions, the agitation in England is inspired more by self-interest than by sincere concern for the well-being of the Indian Mill-hands. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association have the fullest confidence that Your Excellency's Government will treat this question with absolute impartiality and protect our interests and those of the work people against designs from our friends on the other side. The Secretary of State said on a recent occasion that he was expecting to receive shortly the reports on the hours and conditions of labour in Indian Factories, and the recommendations of the Local Governments and of the Government of India as to the defects of the existing law and the measures necessary to effect the desired improvements. He further said that he intended to lose no time in dealing with this important question. The question is of such serious importance, and there are so many phases to it, that we hope that the reports and recommendations which are expected by the Secretary of State will not be based on the haphazard statements of irresponsible critics, nor on any reports privately obtained from officers unprejudiced and sympathetic as some of them are known to be. Owing to want of technical knowledge and experience in the actual working of Factories, it would be hardly right to blame them if the conclusions do not happen to coincide with the views of those who can speak with authority on the subject. All that we desire is fair treatment; and I earnestly appeal to Your Excellency to institute a public enquiry into the whole question. Such an inquiry will include the taking of evidence as to the conditions of Mill labour, their effect on the health of the operatives, the amount of wages they earn as compared with others, the number of hands employed for the same amount of work in India and in England, the time they spend away from their machines during the working hours, and other circumstances which concern our long hours' day, side by side with the working day of a Lancashire Mill. If such an enquiry be held, I can assure Government that our Association will gladly do all that it can to facilitate the work of the Commissioners. My object in bringing this matter before Government at the present time is that, before any decision is arrived at by the Secretary of State, he should be placed in possession of all the facts that he may not under pressure formulate his opinion on the basis of reports which we have had no opportunity of considering. It may be said that we shall have an opportunity when a Draft Bill is framed; but I humbly submit that our experience of the past has been that when the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to proposals, even if that sanction is given on official reports, it is up-hill work to get Government to make any substantial modifications. With these few observations, I know I can safely leave the matter in the hands of Your Excellency's Government.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. DIXIT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dixit said:—The current year, like its predecessor, has begun well, so far as the Presidency generally is concerned. Let us, however, hope that it will not end in the disastrous manner in which the last year did. When we met in this Hall to discuss the Budget of last year, we had all hoped that the era of prosperity was going to begin. But that was not to be. As the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Budget points out in his concluding remarks, the hopes of Government regarding the season were once more deferred. The Deccan Districts, which I have the honour to represent in this Council, were smitten the hardest. To quote again the words of the Hon'ble Member, crops there failed with a completeness and over an extent of country comparable only with the failure of the year 1896-97. The recognises that the Deccani has had to encountered is a seemingly unending struggle with adverse seasons and compliments the people of the Deccan on their patience, endurance and self reliance. I must confess, however, My Lord, that I consider the position in the Deccan Districts to be one of great seriousness and calling for special consideration. During the past five years, after the most calamitous famine of the century, we have practically famine conditions over the larger part of the area. There is a deplorable deterioration in the rural parts, a contracting area under cultivation, a diminishing irrigation, smaller agricultural stock, more agricultural indebtedness, more land sales, and decreasing agricultural resources generally. As the learned special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act remarks in his last report, the means of the cultivators who were formerly in good circumstances have become straitened, while the poorer classes of cultivators have very little left to them. Under these circumstances, I have, been praying all these years on behalf of the Deccan agriculturists for a generous measure of relief of a permanent nature from the existing heavy pressure of the State Land Revenue demand. I need hardly remind the Council that my prayer is in full accord with the recommendation of the Government of India in their Resolution on the Land Revenue Policy as to the Policy to be adopted in the event of such deterioration. And yet we find that as the old settlements are falling in, new settlements are sanctioned, with the burden of assessments on renewal and revision enhanced as in normal years. Last year several Talukas in Sholapur, Nagar, and Poona have had their old settlements revised and assessments increased, and I understand more revisions are in progress or are under the consideration of Government for final sanction. I humbly submit this is not as it should be. We are scarcely yet out of the grip of famine in the Deccan, and instead of the assessments being increased, I hope and trust that Government will see their way to reduce the demand and thus give relief to a long-suffering peasantry. I thankfully admit that large suspensions of land revenue were given last year, though I do not know whether they were as large as the circumstances of the affected areas demanded. The remissions sanctioned are, however, very meagre and in some districts there are hardly any remissions at all. Again, the scale applied to the Deccan in the Government Notification issued last March can by no means be considered to be a liberal one, and the objections to it were very lucidly pointed out by the *Times of India* at the time. I have no desire to take up the time of the Council by repeating them. Next, I would draw the attention of the Council to some of the features of the Forest Administration of the Central Circle, or in other words the Central Division, which does not seem to be carried on altogether in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Government of India's Resolution of October 19, 1894, and which is a source of no inconsiderable injustice, oppression, and hardship to the mass of the poorer agriculturists. The Central Circle is the largest in the Presidency, comprising 6,357 square miles of reserved and protected forest, 5175 square miles of fuel and fodder reserves, and 1,182 square miles of fodder reserves and pasture lands—a total area of 12,714 square miles. Mr Dixit then went into minute details.

Coming to the head of Law and Justice, I should like to inquire why the provision that was made in the last year's budget for an increase of the staff in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts and Taxing Master of the High Court has not only remained unutilized, but has even been removed from the current year's budget. I think the proposed increase has been very badly needed for some time, and it would be a pity to withold it any longer. I observe that there is a great reduction in the number of Process Servers, both of District Courts and Subordinate Courts, which necessarily must result in considerable savings. Before I pass on from this head, I should like to press upon Government the desirability of carrying out a reform about the necessity of which there is hardly any difference of opinion. I mean the separation of Executive and Judicial functions. No doubt, it might mean some additional expense; but the advantages to be derived from it will more than compensate for the extra expenditure. Coming to the head of Education, I find that the grant to Local Boards for that purpose has been increased from Rs. 7,90,000 to Rs.10,43,000 *i.e.*, an excess of Rs.2,53,000. That however, I take it, is merely a nominal excess, because, as explained in the Financial Statement, the amount is only a transfer from the head of Education to the head of "Contributions for grants to Local Board Schools." Primary Education has not made that progress which might have been expected. I submit a table showing the number of Primary Schools for boys under the Local Boards and the number of pupils in them during the last 22 years. The year 1884-85 is taken as a starting point as being the year of the passing of the Local Board Act and inaugurating new arrangements. In the first five years, the advance in the number of institutions was encouraging—303 new Schools. Since 1888-89, however, down to the close of 1902-3, there was a continuous decline, and at the end of that year we were no better off than in 1884-85—a shade worse, if anything.

Coming to the head of contributions from Provincial to Local, I find that the grant of seven lakhs to the Local Boards is repeated in this year's Budget. That is satisfactory so far. I, however, submit that it is hard to make the Boards, poor as they are, to suffer the loss of revenue consequent on suspensions and remissions of land revenue. That is a loss that they can ill afford to bear, and I hope Government will be pleased to make it good to them out of Provincial revenues.

MINING.

I now pass on to a less controversial subject. I wish to refer to the question of mining in our Presidency. I think there is no more striking fact of our present economic position than the steady development of the Mining Industry that is taking place in the country. The yearly value of mineral production during the years 1898-1904 shows an advance from 5 to 8 crores—50 per cent., and the mining prospecting and exploring licenses which numbered no more than 60 in 1895 are now over 150. There is continuous progress in the new direction in most of the Provinces—Burmah, Assam, Bengal, Madras, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. Bombay, however (writes Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey of India, in his Annual Report for 1904, page 24) is about the most backward of the Provinces in the matter of minerals." And, indeed, the impression once prevailed, and I do not know if it does not prevail even now, that the Presidency had but few mineral deposits of commercial value. But we are just beginning to see how utterly at variance with the fact such an impression is. In the Dharwar Collectorate, we have an extensive gold field which promises to be one of the richest in India: we have Manganese ores in Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, and in Rewakantha; and Iron deposits over extensive areas; and the view is gaining ground that the mineral resources of the Presidency require a systematic exploration. I would, therefore, suggest that a Geological Survey may be organized on our side to undertake such exploration work under the guidance of mining experts. As it is, such investigation is carried out by prospectors under exploring licences on their own account. This, I submit, is not as it should be. As is done elsewhere—the Australian Colonies and in Canada Government should, I think, take up the work of mineralogical survey and supply for general use and convenience an authoritative body of ascertained facts and reasoned conclusions in a matter of such practical importance. Again, the new industry offers a wide and growing field for the employment of Mining Engineers. And the Indian Mining Act of 1901 requires that the mines should be worked by qualified managers and engineers. And yet, there is no School of Mines in the Presidency, not even a mining class in any of the Technical Colleges. Mining is no doubt recognised on our side as an optional subject for the L. C. E. Examination. And some elementary instruction is given in the subject in the Poona College of Science. But the new conditions require that we should have a more systematic and more specialized—and a more advanced course—of training in economic Mineralogy and Mining Engineering. I would, therefore, suggest that a Chair of Mining and Metallurgy may be established at Poona in the College of Science. There is such a Professor of Mining at Bangalore. There is going to be appointed one at Sibpoor too. The Poona College of Science is one of the premier Science Colleges in India, and it is only right that it should recognise the needs of the time and the hour, and provide the requisite training for those who may decide to fit themselves for the new course. I would further suggest that a few scholarships may be established to enable some of these promising men to go to Europe for higher instruction in this one of the most useful branches of technical training

MR. D. A. KHARE.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare said he supported the Hon. Mr. Dikshit in all that he had said about the grievances of the agriculturists in the central division of the Presidency, but those grievances were not less severe in the southern districts. He held in his hand an order issued by the Collector of Carvar. That order he found difficult to understand and very difficult to account for that order said that no agriculturer should help more than two bullocks and any more animals kept by him should not be allowed to graze even on payment of fees. And any one who persisted in going contrary to those orders would be prosecuted. The speaker considered that payment of fees was one of the ways by which the agriculturists could have their animals grazed. If the proper fees for grazing were paid where was the objection against it? He asked the Council whether such orders were justified or not. He believed they were not only unwarranted generally, but certainly unwarranted in the interest of agriculture, which was as dear to Government as forestry. In the same connection, he drew the Council's attention to another typical instance of the kind he had quoted above. About the last year or the year before the last orders were issued prohibiting any carpentary work being carried out within one mile of the forests limit. There were many villages having houses situated within that prohibitive limit. If a cart was broken on the road or if the roof of a house was damaged, the repairs could not be taken into hand without a written sanction of the highest forest officer, simply because those accidents occurred within the prohibitive area. In almost all the forest villages in Southern India there were bitterest complaints of the kind. There the forest officers framed rules without such care being taken as to how they would affect the agriculturists. The speaker then passed on from the subject of forests to one of medical inspection in the harbour of Bombay or passengers leaving for coast ports in the Presidency. He complained that those medical inspections were not efficient for the purposes for which they were meant, and under those circumstances he could not understand why they were not exempted from that source of great inconvenience and annoyance both to the passengers and the navigating companies. He trusted that unless there was found a reasonably strong ground for continuing those medical inspections, they should be completely done away with. The speaker then referred to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He said there was no authority higher than the High Court, which was consulted on the proposals involved in that Act. The High Court expressed its opinion that so far as the working of the Act was concerned it was a defective one, and that it did not affect the purpose for which it was designed. Now the speaker could not understand what object of Government lay in the extension of that policy, especially so in the face of the High Court's opinion against it. He only brought those matters to the attention of Government, and requested that the Act might not be rigidly enforced. He also depricated the arrangement made to devote more than half of the five lakhs of rupees granted by the Indian Government for primary education, to the purposes of inspection. He hoped that amount would be expended towards increasing the number of schools in the villages, in paying better salaries to village school teachers and towards increasing industrial schools. He spoke at some length on the advantages of industrial schools and hoped Government would see its way to materially assist the industrial education and schools of industry.

DR. BHANDARKAR.

The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar thought the financial arrangements exhibited a spirit of sympathy for the people governed. Suspension of the land revenue to the extent of 90 lakhs and remission to the extent of five lakhs and a half were provided for, 45 lakhs were reserved for the relief of famine should they be so unfortunate as to have one this year, and this amount was rendered available out of the closing balance of the last year; and the special grants for Primary Education to local boards, for agricultural and technical education, etc. were left untouched. He hoped his colleagues in the Council would strongly support the Government in the representation that had been made to be Government of India as to the unfairness of saddling the revenues of the Presidency with the whole of the Famine Expenditure. Famines were consequent on the failure of crops following of rain. They are thus closely connected with land and consequently with the land revenue and therefore it was the duty of those who received the land revenue to defray the expenses of famines. By the new settlement, the Government of India took one-half of the one land revenue and, therefore, in fairness it should pay one-half of the expense of famines. The excise revenue, that was the income derived from the use of intoxicating drugs had since 1902-03 increased from 81,36,000 to 144,50,000 which is an indication of the rapid progress that the use of these poisonous stimulants calculated undermine the health, strength and morality of the people and to impoverish them had been making among them. He earnestly hoped Government would be able to do something to check the growth of this evil.

New life had been imposed into the Educational Department by the grants for primary, higher, technical and agricultural education; and new buildings had sprung up and were to spring up. The number of school for both boys and girls was increasing; but all this development would not be harmonious if their top most educational institution, the Elphinstone College was allowed to remain in the building which was intended for a Printing Press and was situated in the busiest part of the town. The revenue of the Government Book Depot had been gradually diminishing from 1,08,000 in 1902-03 to 72,000 in 1906-07. This had been attributed to the Copy-right in Vernacular books having been transferred to a private firm. Another deplorable effects of this act was the raising of the prices of the book against the traditional policy of the Depot to cheapen them so as to bring them within the reach of all the boys attending primary schools, a large majority of whom were poor. The diminution of the income of the Depot was calculated to endanger the continuance of the Sanskrit series which has made a name for itself over the world for correctness and accuracy on the ground that a large sum from the income of the Depot was proposed to be spent to defray the expenses of the Text Book Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles, on that occasion, told him that those expenses could early be met from the accumulated balance of the Depot, while the Curator had estimated the prospective charges on account of the Sanskrit series for the next few years at Rs. 40,000. He did not distinctly state whether this sum also was to be drawn from the same balance. But he found from the cash account of the Depot for 1904-05, that after paying Rs. 54,155-13-0 for the Text Book Committee, the balance on the 31st March 1905, was Rs. 48,719-3-9. Now if the prospective estimate of the Curator for the Sanskrit series was to be met from this balance, it would be reduced to Rs. 8,719-3-9; while after deducting the Budget expenditure of the Depot, for 1906-07, which is 65,000 from its revenue, 72,000 the remainder is only 7,000. So that after the works the expenses of the publication of which the Curator had estimated at Rs. 40,00 had been published, there would be little left for more. The amount, therefore, spent on the Text Book Committee should in the interests of the Sanskrit series, be, he would suggest, repunded to the Depot from some of the special allotments of the Government of India or from some other source.

Dr. Bhandarkar had a word to say on the question of the employment of natives of the Government. The feeling that a native in the service of Government could advance up to a certain point only and no further had a chilling effect on the aspirations of those who wished to associate themselves with Europeans in carrying on the Government of the country. He believed that it was a recognition of this fact that led the Government to reserve two seats on the High Court Bench for Indians. But these places had not been bestowed in a manner to encourage their best men to enter the Judicial service or to use their best powers and work with zeal after they had entered. Leaving out of consideration the appointment of the late Mr. Janardhan Vasudeji, which was, he thought made before the appointment of Indians was made a fixed principle five Indians had been appointed to the High Court Bench, of whom one only was a member of the Native Judicial service. The other few were either pleaders advocates of the High Court. Now he thought every native who entered the Judicial Service should be encouraged to look forward to a High Court Judgship as his goal; and therefore the vacancies as they occurred should be filled up by appointing members of that service. This he believed would have the effect of inducing some at least of their best men to enter the Subordinate Judicial Service. But since, the High Court also wanted an efficient Bar, the practice ought to be to appoint in turns a member of that Bar and of the Judicial Service. And there is analogy for this in the appointment of European Judges. If as a rule two of these were Barristers and two member of the Judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, why should not one of the Native Judges be a High Court pleader or advocate, and one a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service? At the same time he would allude to another point in connection with this service. Before Sir Richard Temple's time the salary of the lowest grade was Rs. 200 per month; but more sub-judges had to be appointed for purposes of the Agricultural Act and a new grade with a salary Rs. 150 was introduced. Since a new comer could be of appointed only to this new or fourth grade, judicial appointments here rendered less worthy of the acceptance of able men. He therefore hoped means would be found to abolish the fourth grade and put all the incumbents into the third with a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Just as a seat on the High Court Bench was the goal of the Native lawyer, so should similar appointments be reserved in other Departments which able and ambitious Indians might look forward to. The Public Works Department had led the way having promoted two natives to the post of Superintending Engineer; and he thought the Revenue, the Customs, Salt, Excise, Police, and other Departments should follow. If they did scope would be afforded for the development of the powers and energies of gentlemen and the general level of the native branch of the services would be raised.

MR. PROCTER.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Procter said that with a budget hampered as this one was by famine expenditure, it was difficult to be critical in the matter of increasing present expenditure, and the few remarks which he wished to offer were put forward more in the way of suggestions for the future than criticisms on the budget now before us. The first matter to which he would like to refer was the matter of irrigation in the Deccan. When the Irrigation Commission sat a few years ago, they suggested various schemes for this District, as preventive works against famine. He understood several of these schemes had been worked out by the Government officers and estimates framed. Although it was true they would not be remunerative in the way the Sind, Irrigation works were still they would undoubtedly be of the greatest assistance in preventing or mitigating famines in the future and he thought Government should do all in its power to push forward these works as soon as possible. The next matter to which he would refer was the want of road approaches into Bombay. At present the only roads connecting Salsette with the main land by means of a bridge was the Thana Panwell road. There were two other ways into Bombay via the Agra road, one across the Bassein creek at Kholset near Thana, and the other across a branch of the creek at Kalyan, neither of which were connected by bridges but only ferries. While the former was more direct, he understood that a bridge at Kalyan would be much cheaper and do just as well provided that the Kalyan road to the junction with the Thana Panwell road was made pucca. He understood there was a large traffic by ferry over this creek, and that the inhabitants had been petitioning for a bridge for some time past. The want was undoubtedly a real one, and, while the present traffic justified it, the development of motoring furnished an additional reason for the construction of a bridge at this point, which he trusted Government would undertake at an early date. Another matter Mr. Procter referred to was the omission in the budget of any provision for dealing with the vagrant lepers in Bombay. There were at present between one and two hundred vagrant lepers in Bombay, whose presence there was an undoubted menace to health, as the disease was under certain circumstances, undoubtedly contagious. This had been proved by the fact that children of leprous people, if allowed to remain with their parents, invariably contracted the disease, whereas if segregated from them, it was very seldom that they did so. He understood that the present condition of things was due to a dispute beween Government and the Municipality of Bombay as to who should be responsible for these vagrant lepers. It would appear to him that the Municipality had done their share in the provision they had made for lepers in the Matunga Leper Asylum, and he also thought they were right in their contention that accommodation should be found outside Bombay and not by enlarging the Matunga Asylum, as they could hardly be expected to provide for all the vagrant lepers who drift into Bombay. Whoever, however, might be responsible, the present condition of things was very unsatisfactory, and he trusted Government would take early steps to remedy it. The last matter to which he wished to refer was that of the plague inspection which now existed in Bombay in connection with coasting steamers. That inspection was perfectly right as long as a similar inspection was maintained for all passengers travelling by Railway but now that the inspection of Railway passengers has been done away with he thought it was hardly fair to maintain the same for the passengers travelling by these coasting steamers. It was a matter that had been brought before Government several times during the last few years and he trusted they would see their way to remove what was undoubtedly a great hardship on the travelling public and apparently did not now serve any good purpose.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—Your Excellency,—I find from the detailed statement of the Budget Estimates that full provision has been made for expenditure in connection with the embarkation of pilgrims. I take it that the amount provided covers the cost of the segregation camp at Pao. It is but natural that such a provision should be made in the Budget, but I hope that in view of the representation submitted by the Mahomedan community for the abolition of quarantine, that the amount will not be required. Your Lordship is aware that my community is not given to starting agitations unless they feel very strongly on a subject. There can be no doubt that the whole of the Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty in India are very sore about the detention of their co-religionists in a segregation camp, prior to their departure for pilgrimage to Mecca. We are thankful for the sympathetic reply we have received from Government and I trust the Secretary of State to whom a reference has been made, will be pleased to issue orders ending upon the local authorities to abolish this vexatious and trouble some restriction, which has been clearly proved to be quite unnecessary. It has been for some years that, I have been drawing the attention of Government to the difficulties in the way of building operations in the suburbs of the towns and cities of the Presidency. The original system of levying building fines in the shape of a heavy cash payment and an increased assessment has now been abandoned and in its stead a higher assessment on certain principles is charged. The new system would not be open to much objection, if it was not for the fact than the intending builder is compelled to take a lease of 50 years. Government have themselves recognised the desirability of encouraging building operations with a view to the spreading out of the population of the towns and thereby reducing overcrowding. In their resolution issued in 1904 they shew "their willingness to make concessions which have any chance of bringing about the result" and their readiness to "offer favourable terms to the better classes, if they can be induced to move to a distance so that the poorer classes may have more room within the towns." It was brought to their notice that the condition imposing a lease of 50 years was practically the only stumbling block in the way of greater extension of building operations, but it has not yet been abandoned. At the Budget meeting of this Council held in 1904, the point was fully discussed and I asked that if Government were not disposed to abandon the condition altogether, it should be waived for a given period, as a plague measure, in order that there may immediately arise a large number of new buildings in the vicinity of towns and cities and many lives may be saved during each of the recurring epidemics. The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath who was then the Revenue member of your Excellency's Council asked me to make a written representation on the subject and promised to give favourable consideration to the same. I forwarded the representation about 18 months ago but so far nothing has been heard about it. May I request the favour of an early consideration of the subject and the issue of such orders as would entirely remove the obstacles in the way of extensive building operations being carried out in the neighbourhood of the towns of the Presidency? Looking over the detailed figures in the Budget Estimates under the heading "Medical Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries" I notice that only a small increase of expenditure has been allowed. In the J. J. Hospital an increased provision of Rs. 6,000 has been made towards "diet and clothing of patients," while a similar increase appears under the head "salaries" for the St. George's Hospital. Nothing has been provided for increasing the available accommodation in the hospitals in the City of Bombay. Your Lordship is aware that the recent census taken by the Bombay Municipality shows a large increase in the population of the city which has come up nearly to a million persons. The hospital accommodation which may have been considered sufficient at a time when the population was considerably less, would obviously be insufficient for the present number. But apart from the large increase in the number of its inhabitants, the public health of the city has been for years very much below normal. This by itself would require more hospital accommodation. How keen the wants of the city are in this respect may be judged from the single fact that some months ago, an invalid went from one hospital to another, was refused admission everywhere on the ground of want of accommodation and died on one of the public streets of Bombay. That patients are frequently refused admission on this ground at the various hospitals is a matter of common knowledge. The subject has been brought to the notice of Government more than once, but I regret to find that nothing has so far been done in the matter. I will ask your Lordship to consider what would have been the fate of a City Municipality, on which a legal

menced well and the accounts from the different parts of the Presidency of the crop prospects are generally satisfactory. If the monsoon continues and ends as well as it has begun the year is likely to prove a very prosperous one. Recently the August meetings of this Council have so often met under very gloomy and depressing circumstances that it is gratifying to find no discouraging signs till this stage of the season. With reference to the Provincial Contract the arrangement under which the Famine expenses are made in the first instance a charge against the Provincial Revenues has often been an object of strong adverse criticism both from the Members of Government as well as from the Non-official Members. This arrangement causes much difficulty; as soon as a famine or scarcity comes in sight local improvements are suspended building works are stopped, grants to public bodies are postponed or reduced and Government have to try to curtail their expenditure in all possible directions. But even after this the financial equilibrium cannot be maintained and in the end the Imperial Exchequer finds it necessary to recoup the expenditure that might have been incurred in connection with the famine and to transfer the burden on its own shoulders. It is gratifying that the Government of India have promised a consideration of the existing system and that the promise now is in the course of active performance. This will save the Provincial Government from the anxiety inconvenience, and trouble from which it now suffers when a famine or scarcity is in view. In the month of March of this year Your Excellency's Government issued a press note promulgating new rules in supersession of all previous rules laying down the circumstances under which the collection of land revenue was to be wholly or partially suspended and when it was to be remitted and when and how under what circumstances was the suspended revenue to be collected. These provisions are on the whole fair; but in reference to a few of them I submit that they are somewhat too harsh, in the first instance I submit that no distinction ought to be made between Gujarat and the Deccan. Even if the liability to occasional famine and scarcities had been taken in to account in making the Deccan settlements, it is submitted that there is no ground for treating the Deccan ryot defferently on the occasion of a general calamity. Remissions and suspensions are not given so much on the ground that the assessments are generally light or heavy, as on account of what has been found by experience to be the condition of the agriculturists throughout the country, that where the crops are only one half of the average, an average cultivator feels much difficulty in paying the full assessment and enough would not be left with him for the maintenance of himself his family and his cattle if full assessment is recovered from him. It may be conceded that the needs of a Deccan cultivator may be smaller than those of his Gujerat and Konkan brother but it is hardly likely that in a year in which he gets what may be a little over one-third of the average crop he would be able to pay the full assessment and support himself and his family without throwing himself into the hands of the money lenders. Again in a year in which there is crop of the value 12 annas or more it is proposed that the recovery of suspended revenue be made to the extent of twice the annual dues to gether with the current year's assessment. Twelve annas is stated to be the average crop; and I do not think that it would be possible to recover from an agriculturist in the Deccan three times his annual assessment out of his average crop without forcing him into debt. I also think that it would be hard to expect that a Deccan cultivator would be able to pay 50 per cent over his annual demand when his crop is six annas or a little more or a Gujarat or Konkan cultivator would be able to pay to that extent when his crop is 8 annas or a little in excess of 8 annas. Again I fail to understand why under ordinary circumstances a non agriculturist landlord in the Deccan should not be given the same concession as is given in Gujerat and the Kokan.

EDUCATION.

After criticising the land revenue policy of Government at great length Mr. Parekh said: Under the head of education I am glad to find that Government with the aid of the special contribution from the Imperial Exchequer have been able to make a better provision for primary education, but I submit that for the purpose of adequately meeting the needs of the people in this matter a considerably larger outlay on primary education is required. The advance of primary education is much retarded because in many places people require schools and they cannot be provided with them, and proper teachers cannot be obtained for the salaries that are now given. Leaving apart the question of compulsory education I think that where there are children of school going age and their parents and guardians are desirous of giving them education, means should be placed within their reach for attaining their object. There are 25,915 villages in the Presidency out of which only 6,558 are provided with schools. The report of educational officers are teeming with facts shewing how much education is retarded for want of adequate funds. The Local Boards have 4,247 schools of these only 2040 are provided with buildings, 840 are lodged in hired buildings and 1,367 schools have no buildings at all either owned or hired but are held at, such places as Chavdies, Temples, Dharamsalas etc. From the Central Division it was reported that larger funds could easily be spent and that in the District of Poona alone a hundred more schools could be usefully opened. In the Northern Division out of the increased grant only 26 schools could be opened 17 in the Thana District and 9 in Surat. No new schools can be opened in the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Broach, with reference to the Panch Mahal, it is said "In the Panch Mahals the year was quiet and prosperous and attendance increased by 371 but the district is poor and urgently required larger funds." From every side the same complaint arises that the number of men who have passed the Public Service Certificate Examination and who are willing to accept service as Assistant Teachers are decreasing and that our minimum salary is no longer attractive." Besides this the small number of girls that take education has to be considered and special measures are to be taken to encourage female education and to make it more popular. From these facts Your Excellency will see that much has to be done and considerably more money is to be provided to meet the needs of Primary Education.

POLICE.

Under the head of Police I have to offer some remarks about the stationing of the additional Police in the Dholka Taluka at the cost of some of the residents of the town of Dholka and of 31 other villages. I submit that these people have been fixed with this charge on very insufficient evidence. When the Police have failed to apprehend gang of dating dacoits who are known to be within their District they are not likely to admit that the failure is owing to their own fault but they would naturally attempt to shift the responsibility on other shoulders. No burden should be thrown on any people on vague allegations emanating from the Police such as that the villagers supplied information of the Police movements to the outlaws, they supplied them with food and there was a conspiracy among them not to give information about the outlaws whereabouts to the Police. Not the slightest evidence was placed before Government to support the allegations. There was no reason why the inhabitants generally of Dholka and these villages should help the outlaws either passively or actively. There is not the slightest reason suggested why these people should have any sympathy with the outlaws. As regards the information being belated the outlaws are not likely to remain at any place for any long time and therefore the villagers could not be blamed if the outlaws were not found at the places in which the Police received the information of their presence. As regards food supply such daring outlaws are sure to get their supply by force however unwilling may be the people to give them. The reason why these 32 villages are charged with the costs of the additional Police is that Mr. Hume complained about his being informed that the outlaws were seen in them. It does not appear who were the persons who gave information to Mr. Hume. One circumstance clearly shows that the charge of any active or passive conspiracy of the villagers with the outlaws must be false. One of the 32 villages is the village of Ambareli. It appears from the Collector's Report that the outlaws committed dacoity at Ambareli within three days after they escaped from the Cambay Gaol and robbed and carried away from the village the sum of about Rs. 2,500. Is it likely that the inhabitants of this village should have any sympathy for the people who robbed them or enter into any conspiracy for protecting them from being apprehended by the Police? It is upon such unreliable materials that a charge of over Rs. 10,000 is thrown upon the poor villages. At once time there was a practice when any additional Police was to be engaged at the cost of any village or villages to give them previous intimation and to allow them an opportunity of showing that the burden should not fall on them. If such a practice were followed some chances of making mistakes would in any case be avoided. Government often object to the Police kept at the cost of any village or villages being styled punitive. But if the people were not in fault there would be no reason why the cost of employing the additional police should not fall on the general revenue. Here the offences that the outlaws had committed were in Cambay territories. They were in Dholka not because the Dholka people wished them to be there but in spite of that because they were utterly helpless. I submit that it was an unjust charge on the people who have never been well off and ought to be remitted.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Lastly I beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that a sufficient portion of Local Funds are not used for the purpose of meeting the Local wants of the ratepayers. To them waterworks in the shape of wells for drinking water and tanks are the most important. There are numbers of villages in which the water-supply is insufficient. The tanks and wells dry up before the rains of the water of the wells become brackish and they have to go over long distances for water. But very little attention is paid to their wants, and disproportionately large sums are spent in the making of and repairs of communications which to them are comparatively less important. Again it very often happens that provisions for wells and tanks are made for villages upon a condition that the villagers contribute a portion of the expenses. This precludes the poorest villages from getting and benefit out of the Local Funds. Government will therefore be pleased to require that a much larger portion of the Local Funds shall be utilised after the village waterworks.

MR. SETALWAD.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad said: Your Excellency,—I congratulate the hon. the financial member on his being able to present a hopeful Financial Statement and if the rains continue as favourable as they have been till now, Government will, it appears, be in a position to expend monies on objects which in fear of large famine expedition they were obliged to cut out from the budget. It is indeed gratifying to find that out of the 16·76 lacs budgetted in 1905-6 for famine, only 2½ lacs is spent and that out of 42 lacs provided in the present budget only 12 lacs or possibly much lacs will be required for the purpose. The passage in which my honourable friend recites the causes which led to a reduced expenditure in famine is very refreshing reading. After enumerating several other reasons he says, "And lastly, the admirable patience, endurance and self-reliance of the people themselves. It is difficult to write in exaggerated terms of the steadfastness with which the Deccani has maintained the seemingly unending struggle with adverse seasons." Equally refreshing is the broadminded confidence reposed in the people themselves in the matter of maintaining the revenue. He says: "And success in maintaining the revenue must depend largely on the temper of the people and their loyal readiness to pay up in the fat year what has been excused in the lean. Where that readiness is found and so far it has been the ruling disposition among the revenue payers—the difficulties are not insuperable." I confess I feel gratified at these sentiments for we have not in frequently heard opposite sentiments expressed in some quarters. I do trust and hope that this Government will succeed in pursuading the Government of India to modify the two principles at present insisted upon, *viz.*, that famine expenditure must be provincial and that provincial resources must be entirely exhausted before they are supplemented by contributions from Imperial resources for famine expenditure. It is obvious that such a system freakishly arrests progress and frustrates all attempts at urgent domestic reforms coming to the various chads of the Financial Statement I would with your Excellency's permission offer a few observations first on the provisons for eduction. In the course of my remarks on the Educational Budget last year, I ventured to point out that the apprehensions entertained in various quarters that the effect of the new University legislation would be to turn the University into a Department of Government, were to a great extent justified by the first steps that were taken in this Presidency to inaugurate the new order of things and I referred to the fact of 53 out of the 100 Fellows of the New Senate being Government Officials and to the sudden rearrangement of the constitution of the Faculties by which experienced non-ficial members of the old Syndicate were excluded from the Professional Syndicate which consisted of 7 officials and only 4 non-officials while the old Syndicate was composed of only 6 officials and 9 non-officials. It is therefore not a little gratifying to me to find myself owing to recent events able to take a somewhat more hopeful view of the situation this year. I may be permitted as representing the Senate of the Bombay University to recognise the liberal and conciliatory spirit in which Your Excellency's Government have acted in dealing with the new Regulations framed by the Senate especially those regarding the construction Faculties and Medical degree and which formed the subject of hot debate at meetings of the Senate. Nothing would have impeded the smooth working of the University more than the rejection or substantial alteration by Government of the Regulations in favour of which a large majority of the Senate had declared itself and Your Excellency's Government are to be congratulated on having firmly refused to take a step which you were sagely advised from various quarters to take, but which would have been highly impolitic and fraught with disastrous consequences. In fact the recent appointment of Vice-Chancellor made by Your Excellency, led the Senate fully to anticipate the spirit in which their recommendations would be approached by Your Excellency's Government, Mr. Selby by his great learning and broad-minded sympathy, possesses the confidence of the educated classes in this Presidency in a marked decree, and his appointment as Vice-Chancellor was taken by them as a guarantee of the liberal manner in which Government would approach University questions. Going to the Budget figures under the head of

EDUCATION.

I am unable to fully grasp the real meaning of some of the figures. Rs. 35,000 is put down as the grant to the University for 1906-7. From what was said on previous occasions I understood that Rs. 63,000 was allotted under the orders of the Government of India to the University and the grant was to be a recurring grant for 5 years. And I was told in February last that out of the Rs. 63,000 Rs. 13,000, would be utilized for travelling allowances to Fellows and that the remaining Rs. 50,000 would be used for the benefit of the 5 aided Colleges *viz.* Wilson, Xavier, Gujarat, Ferguson and Sind. I do not therefore understand why Rs. 35,000 is put down as the estimated grant to the University. And I also do not understand the figure of Rs. 1,50,000 put down as the estimated grant to Colleges for reforms under the Universities Act. It does not appear how and in what manner this sum is to be distributed between the Colleges, but I believe that it is only the aided Colleges that are to share in it. The surplus that will be left in the hands of the University out of the allotment of Rs. 35,000 after providing for travelling expenses etc. for Fellows will be so small that it will be impossible for the University to undertake anything of a permanent character. Under these circumstances, I fail to see how the ideals that were put forward for the purpose of justifying the Universities Act are ever to be attained. It was said that the University was to be made a teaching University and that as the whole centre of gravity was to be shifted from mere examination to teaching, the changes in the constitution of the Senate and Syndicate which had met with the uncompromising opposition of the educated classes throughout the country, were absolutely necessary. More than two years have passed since the passing of the Act but the centre of gravity is still where it was. Nor so far as my vision can penetrate into the dim future do I see any possibility of the centre of gravity being shifted. As I have said on former occasions at this table, no paper constitution, no officialising of the Senate and the Syndicate, no validating Acts will help towards making any progress in the direction of improving higher education unless Government are prepared to spend large sums for improving their Colleges and to turn them into real Model Colleges for the aided ones to imitate. For recoguizing the way in which the affiliated Colleges are scattered throughout the Presidency, I do not believe in the possibility of a Teaching University except for the highest examinations and post graduate courses. The only feasible way therefore is, to reform the Colleges, and it is to me the greatest disappointment that the present budget makes no provision for carrying out the necessary improvements in the various Government Colleges. Take the first Government College in the Presidency, the Elphinstone College. It is housed in a most unsuitable building originally constructed for printing Press and situated in the most noisy quarter amid surroundings, certainly not academic. Not only does the bustle and noise of the heavy traffic passing at its doors, inconveniently disturb the lectures but makes the building unsuitable for keeping scientific apparatus owing to incessant vibrations. Only half of the building is made available for College purposes, while the other half open to the Westerly breeze is used for storing Secretariat records. The space available both for lecture and laboratory purposes is utterly insufficient. The number of students since the College came into this building in 1889 has considerably increased, the Intermediate class this year consisting of 80 and the B. A. class of 124 as against 40 and 43 respectively in 1888-89. There is always a rush and a scramble for obtaining seats on the first half a dozen benches and in the case of the class in Physics, there is a great scramble for getting seats in the lecture-room, for the room is absolutely insufficient to contain the total number of students in the class. The Scientific equipments of the College, certainly on the Chemical side, is altogether very miserable. There is only one small room that is made available for the purpose of Chemistry. And that room has to be used as a lecture-room, as store room for apparatus and chemicals as well as for practical working by the students, when in every well appointed laboratory it is recognized that there ought to be a seperate preparation room, a lecture room, a store room, a laboratory room and what is called an advanced laboratory room for practical work by students. There are no sufficient proper Chemical benches for students to work on and there is no gas laid for practical work. I believe only very recently gas fittings have been sanctioned, but it is insisted upon that the students should not work on the gas lamps except in the presence of the Professor. I am afraid those responsible for this order had no conception of the real working of a Chemical laboratory. The advanced students work for hours during the day in the laboratory and at every step they require the gas jet for various purposes. And it would be impossible for the professor to be present there the whole time. The great caution evidenced by this order is I presume dictated with a view to prevent accidents by fire. If so those responsible for this order are really if I may use the expression living in a fool's paradise. For if you do not allow the gas jet to be used, what will be used is the methylated spirit lamp. For that must use some lamp for their practical work. That is I believe what they have been using all these years and I think that every body knows that a methylated spirit lamp is more dangerous than a gas lamp. All that has been spent on the initial equipment of the Chemical Laboratory is Rs 2,500 two years back with small annual grants thereafter. And the Professor of Chemistry gets a salary of Rs. 250. I strongly urge on your Excellency's Government the urgent need of maintaining a fully equipped chemical laboratory and a graded Professor of Chemistry. One has only to see the scientific equipment in the Government as well as other Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad to realize how woefully behind the times we are in Bombay in this matter. Then turn to the Residential quarters of the Elphinstone College. They are badly ventilated and badly lighted and they are entirely hemmed in by huge buildings builton the Improvement Trust Estate. I venture to think, Government ought to seriously consider the question of removing both the college and the hostel to some more suitable place. It is not to my mind so insoluble a problem as some people imagine. The present buildings for the College and hostel though unsuited for the purposes to which they are put are very valuable buildings situated as they are in one of the busiest quarters of the town and will I have no doubt realize a handsome amount if sold and which will go a great way towards putting up suitable buildings in some other locality. May I venture to put before Government a suggestion that was recently made to me by a friend. The lunatic asylum has been in most part removed to Thana and I believe it is only European patients who are kept there. I am told that the asylum buildings with suitable alterations may be very well utilized for the College and the hostel. It will be worth while I think to consider whether this is.

MR. LAMB.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb replied to a couple of criticisms touching the Excise Departments. They were curiously enough, in opposite terms, one honourable member desired to see the duties on rum removed, and another honourable member desired to see them put on. There was no cause for alarm in any case. It must always be remembered that an increased in the consumption of spirits indicated an increased prosperity of the people. When times were bad the traffic in spirit soon reflected it, but as soon as things became normally good, the business in liquor began to flourish again and desired to assure honourable members that there was nothing more certain than that the effort's of the speaker's department were constantly directed to keeping down the consumption of alcoholic liquors. They endeavoured to prevent people who had not been used to it from touching it at all; and from those who drank spirits habitually they made it a point of trying to get as much as they could out of them in the way of excise. During the last nine months a Committee appointed by the Government of India had been sitting to enquire into the excise. The report of that Committee was now before Government, and he could therefore not be expected to say anything upon it. But he might say that it would be directed strongly to restriction of the consumption of liquor. Mr. Lamb gave a brief account of the only local distillery for the manufacture of rum which however was permitted to be erected on the distinct understanding that the material used in distillation would be local sugarcane. For various reasons however, this had not been possible and their hopes had been doomed to disappointment. Incidentally Mr. Lamb added his voice to that of Mr. Procter concerning the roads in India his *locus standi* for doing so being that he was a vice president of the Motor Union of Western India.

MR. GILES.

The Honble Mr. Giles in replying to the various criticisms of native members on education in the presidency referred to the operations of the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit regarding the special grant of five lakhs by the Imperial Government last year for primary education. As it was not till the middle of the year that they heard of the grant it was not then advisable to spend the grant entirely. The allotment of the grant was as follows · 2 1/2 lakhs had been allowed to the different local boards of the Presidency. As an increase of their grant one lakh annually had been allowed to assist the district boards in the building of new schools, He might mention that his department did their utmost to encourage local boards to open new schools. They had not had much success yet, but they thought it advisable to make a considerable assignment (Rs. 25,000) so that where district boards could not afford to open a school, a local man who might come forward and open one could be granted a sum of Rs. 52 a month to keep it going. He was astonished to hear one gentleman say "what is the good of having Inspectors if you have not got schools." Such remarks were quite unjustified. He would suggest that those who criticised the school Inspectors should get a copy of the regulations, in which they would see it laid down that the inspectors were not to try to rush round four schools a day, but to remain long enough at each school to become acquainted with its managers, to see where improvements could be made, and to assist the work of education in the district as well as they could. The speaker vindicated an attack on the the post of Deputy Inspector by saying if there was one important post in the educational system of this Presidency, it was that of Deputy Inspector for the efficiency in all the schools was largely due to him. Referring to the educational establishments of the presidency, Mr. Giles said they had made provision for Rs. 24,000 for special continuation schools to be started in the Presidency with a view to encourage young men to prepare themselves for the training colleges. If they did not find the schools a success, the Rs. 24,000 would be devoted to other purposes. It had been stated by Mr. Dixit that little progress had been made in the last seventeen years. With a slightly caustic emphasis, in his tone Mr. Giles hoped his honourable friend Mr. Dixit had not already forgotten, the great misfortunes from which this Presidency had suffered during the last 12 years. If he had forgotten, then he (the speaker) might remind Mr. Dixit that when the census of 1901 was taken, the population of the Presidency was found to have fallen by a million and a half. And if they took another census to-day it would probably be found that the population had gone down by another million and a half. If Mr. Dixit had read the returns he must have seen how the whole Presidency had suffered from plague; while during the famine it was necessary to close many of the schools because there were no children to go to them, and later on it was necessary to close still more because there was no money to carry them on. It was therefore impossible that great progress could be achieved, while the presidency had suffered as it had since the year 1896. The speaker, however, gave figures showing that both in schools and children attending them there had been a great increase over the 1904-5, and the increase promised to continue. The figures also of primary education were considerably in excess of what they had ever been in this Presidency. Having explained certain errors which appeared in the returns, and which had troubled Mr. Dixit and Dr. Bandarkar, the honourable gentleman referred to the Poona High School for Girls to which Dr. Bandarkar had drawn attention. This Poona school was opened in the time of Lord Reay, and, said Mr. Giles, "the arrangement under which it was inaugurated is one of the most extraordinarily complicated pieces of work I have ever known in my life." Mr. Giles gave his entire sympathy to the suggested additional grant to Elphinstone College. He was himself instrumental in getting the grant raised, and he hoped to be able to do something more for that institution. With regard to Mr. Setalvad's criticism of the colleges of the Presidency he would only be wasting the time of the Council by attempting to reply to it. A committee had recently been appointed to consider the question and report to Government, and when that report was presented, he would be able to consider the question of the colleges in the privacy of his office which would be better than attempting to deal with it in that chamber at that late four. He must, however, add one word as to the European masters. It had been complained that the masters came and before they could do any real good they went away. But he would point out that teat was largely owing to the fact that such good men were sent to them that they were not here long before the Government wanted them and they left for other parts of India.

The Council having sat till half past six adjourned till to-day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Questions and answers were taken as read. Among them were the following:—

By the Honouruble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh.—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to say whether any leases for the mining of manganese ore have been given in any villages of the Panch Mahals Collectorate or Jambughoda, and, if so, in which villages?—A prospecting license has been granted for the village of Shivrajpur in the Halol taluka of the Panch Mahals district; no mining lease has been granted either in the Panch Mahals or in Jambughoda.

(*b*) Will they be pleased to say to whom the said leases have been given, for what terms and on what conditions? The prospecting license for Shivrajpur was granted, on the usual published conditions, to Mr. F. A. H. East who subsequently transferred it to the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Limited.

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to say whether, before the giving of these leases, they made inquiries of any Indian Capitalists if they were willing to take them and on what terms? Government do not offer prospecting licenses or mining leases to any one; they merely dispose of applications made to them. No such inquiries as the Honourable Member suggests were made before grating the prospecting license—or would in any case be made. It rests with anyone who chooses to make the application.

Will Government be pleased to say—(*a*) Whether since February 1904 they had before them any proposal for the construction of a railway between Nadiad and Kapadvanj? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to say what they propose to do in this matter? (*a*) and (*b*). Government have had under consideration the question of the feasibility of the construction of a light steam tramway on the 2·6" gauge between Nadiad and Kapadvanj under the auspices of the District Local Board, either from funds to be lent to the Board by the Government of India through the Provincial Loan Account or through a Company under a guarantee (if required) from the District Board of a minimum dividend on the Capital expended on the line. The conditions on which Local Boards should be permitted to take part in enterprises of this kind have had to be discussed at length with the Government of India. This has necessarily taken time. Orders, however, have been received, and Government hope before long to obtain sanction to the construction of the line. The question of the agency by which the line should be constructed and worked is at present under consideration. No further statement can be made at the present stage.

Will Government be pleased to say at what stage is the project of the proposed railway from Mumbra to Panvel?—In July 1904, an application was received from Mr. Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy of Bombay for permission to carry out a survey for a light railway on the 2'-6" gauge from a convenient point in the vicinity of Mumbra or Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway, south-east into the Kolaba district as a preliminary to his fully considering such a scheme. The general alignment, gauge and style of construction to be preferably adopted for such a line having been considered by Government, they suggested to Mr. Peerbhoy and the G I P Railway Company in November 1904 the desirability of joint discussion of Mr. Peerbhoy's proposals. Nothing further was heard officially on the subject, either from Mr. Peerbhoy or from the Agent, G I P Railway Company, till the 11th instant and the question is now under consideration.

Question by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha.—Have the final orders of the Government of India on the proposals of the Bombay Government about industrial education been referred to at page 44 of the Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1904-1905 been received? If so, will Government be pleased to lay them on the Table and also the correspondence with the Government of India on the subject?—The orders of the Government of India have been received allotting a sum of Rs. 1,67,000 for expenditure on industrial and technical education. Government Resolution No. 1353 of July 20th, 1905, dealing with the manner in which it is proposed to expend the funds allotted, is placed on the table.

Will Government be pleased to state—What areas, if any, out of the present extent of forests, reserved and protected, under the Forest Department, are maintained on climatic and physical grounds and what are administered for commercial purposes?—Most of the forest in this Presidency are maintained on both grounds mentioned by the Honourable Member and Government are not in a position to differentiate the areas of the two classes. It would be safe perhaps to say that the bulk of the area in which climatic considerations bulk largely lies above ghats. There is hardly any forest however in which physical considerations such as preservation of the soil from erosion and holding up the sub-soil water-supply are not of weight. The statements of the administration reports showing the revenues derived from forest will show the principal areas which are of present commercial value. They may be said to lie chiefly in the following districts, Panch Mahals, Thana, Khandesh, Kanara, Belgaum and in Sind.

What areas have been set apart for fuel and fodder reserves and pasturelands and in what districts? What areas of the fuel and fodder reserves and pastures are in charge of the Revenue Department?—(*b*) and (*c*) The Honourable Member will find the information for which he asks in Forms 46, 46-A, 46-B and 46-C of the Appendices attached to the Administration Reports of the Forest Department. In the Sind Circle all forests are fuel and fodder reserves in charge of the Forest Department. What arrangments exist for a cheap supply of fuel and fodder to the agricultural population?—(*d*) Privilges with regard to taking fuel and fodder from the forest are regulated by the orders passed at each Forest Settlement. The Collester of each district revises the Devisional Forest Officer's annual plan of operations in order to ensure that adequate provision has been made for local wants and that no curtailment privilege will result from the operations.

What action has been taken to mitigate the harshness of the grazing restrictions in Kanara referred to by Mr. Murray as being undoubtedly somewhat harsh (*vide* page 59 of the Administration of the Forest Circles for 1905-1905)?—(*e*) The restrictions on grazing in Kanara which Mr. Murray referred to as being undoubtedly somewhat harsh are those imposed by the prescriptions of working plans, not the general rules regulating grazing. Government have as yet passed no orders in this connection but await the further report promised by the Conservator, Southern Circle.

Question put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorphade, chief of Ichalkaranji—Are Government aware that the diversity which at present exists between the weights and the measures in use in every different place hampers trade and causes inconvenience and loss to the agriculturists in selling their produce? Have Government considered if it is possible to bring forward a Bill to remove or minimise this evil?—Government are aware of the desirability of greater uniformity in the standard weights and measures in common use; but they are not at present in a position to undertake legislation in this connection.

By the Honourable Mr. H. E. E. Procter.—With reference to the undernoted extracts from the Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, for 1904-1905, pages 1 and 2, and with reference to the undernoted Resolution passed at the Agricultural Conference held at Bombay on the 5th and 6th February (see page 22 of the Report of Proceedings)—Will Government be pleased to say whether they intend to maintain the grant of 3½ lakhs per annum undiminished for the current year! Will Government be pleased to say what progress has been made, or is likely to be made in the near future, in completing the Establishment of Specialists, etc., mentioned on page 2 of the Report of the Agricultural Department!—The grant of 3 1/2 lakhs is to be maintained undiminished this year. The provision made for expenditure this year on the Agricultural Department amounts to Rs. 5,73,000. Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Report to which the Honourable Member refers show the appointments already made. Sanction has further been applied for the appointment of a second Deputy Director, a specialist for the investigation of the alkali question in Sind, a Mycologist and an Entomologist, four Divisional Inspectors, and 6 Assistant Professors of Botany, Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, Mycology, Physics and Mathematics. Pending the receipt of sanction to the appointments of the Assistant Prosessors, temporary appointments for two of them, Botany and Physics and Mathematics, have been made. Should the Honourable Member require more precise detrils of the subordinate staff employed they can be called for.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS

Goes Home on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Madras left yesterday evening for Bombay *en route* to England on six months' leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

A Month's Promotions.

KAFFIRS ON THE FENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

This week's Bank Return indicated that nearly £900,000 in coin and bullion had gone into circulation, in addition to £625,000 in notes. These movements are probably mainly due to holiday requirements, but it is also possible that the joint-stock banks are increasing their own cash reserves to some extent owing to the recent discussion as to the necessity for being better provided against possible eventualities. There have been one or two indications of this tendency of late, and we hope they are correct. With regard to the outlook for the market, there does not seem much ground for expecting any prolonged period of cheap money before the end of the year. Market balances would appear to be about a million less than at the corresponding period, and the Treasury, for some reason only known to itself, is beginning to pile up balances again, an extra half-million of bills being offered for tender next week, although the Exchequer already hold over six millions. Preparations for the heavy railway distributions, which will require a good deal more money than last year, will keep the market rather bare of credits for a time, and the usual autumn demands will be upon us before long. New York is expecting to draw a considerable quantity of gold from this side in payment of cotton, wheat, and other produce, but it has still a lot of accommodation bills to liquidate. In any case, however, the strain on Lombard-street during the next few months is likely to be considerable.

Company promoters made the most of last month, knowing full well that with the holiday season upon them, investors must be tempted in July, or not at all till October. New capital issues last month totalled 45 against 29 in June, and although the aggregate in July was only £9,990,000, as compared with £12,495,000 in the preceding month, the latter figures included seven millions for Irish Land stock. The latest record is widely diversified, and shows that, as a rule, on particular industry has been boomed. In the matter of public loans, as the "Financial Times" points out, Bristol faced Lombard-street with an offer of £620,000 in 3½ per cent. stock, while other municipalities, such as London Country Council and Liverpool, preferred to borrow upon short bills. Tokyo made a bid, and as the first parochial offer by Japan in this country the issue is interesting. Seven commercial and miscellaneous concerns have approached the public, against eleven in June, while appeals by existing companies ran to 27, in July, of which no fewer than ten of the invitations came from water and gas undertakings. Mining emissions denote the comparative inaction in that market, although with nine new issues there is a distinct advance upon the three which appeared in June.

Prices have been run up five, ten, and in some cases twenty shillings above the lowest lately reached, and it was all done in such a hurry that the depressed levels are as difficult to realise now as it was difficult to sell shares at such prices then. Humpty-dumpty has been hoisted on to the wallegain, and the next few hours should show whether all the King's men will allow him to stay there or not. The world of Kaffir finance stands on the very tiptoe of expectation with respect to the statement in the House of Commons upon the subject of the Transvaal Constitution. Hardly convalescent yet after its prolonged series of fits of acute depression, the Kaffir Circus dreads, while it longs for, some definite pronouncement as to this Transvaal Constitution. More hopeful than the poet, the market affects to see in the coming legislation a stepping-stone of their dead selves whereon Kaffir prices can rise to higher things. Precisely in what manner, it might puzzle the Street to define, but The Constitution makes as good a password for the bulls as ever it did for the bears. The public, who vowed it would never buy again, and did but watch for opportunities to sell, is undoubtedly infected by the symptoms of cheerfulness; it might even buy more shares, with a little encouragement, were the new month not August. In the latter consideration the hyper-shrewd see a cunning example of the magnates' policy. These Kaffir houses, it is declared, mean to put the market better before the holidays, so that when men come back to town, eager to replace by speculation the gold left in others' pockets, the buyers will have to pay good prices. Out of the nebulous darkness that continues to surround the position of the Kaffir kraal emerges one practical suggestion, to wit, that the better-class and divided-paying shares should not be sold. A set-back is so probable, in the light of all past experience, that the principal argument in favour of a continuance of the rise is that the unexpected does frequently happen.

Four years ago holders of English Sewing Cotton shares might well have despaired of their investment; the cumulative preference shares were eighteen months in arrear, constituting a debit of 75,000*l* in front of the ordinary shares, and there was besides an adverse balance in profit and loss account amounting to 64,777*l*. The profits of 1903-4 sufficed to wipe off the debit balance and the arrears of preference dividend, but leaving the current year's preference dividend to fall behind. That was cleared off twelve months ago, and the preference dividend paid up to the end of the financial year 1904-5. Though no dividend could then be paid on the ordinary capital, all arrears were worked off, and the way left clear for dividends to be paid out of furture earnings. The announcement made by the company in advance of its accounts is sufficient to show that the past year's operations have been very successful indeed. The net trading profit amounts to 248,636*l*., and with 23,669*l*., brought forward the balance available is 272,302*l*.; as compared with 123,666*l*. last year. The preference dividend requires 59,000*l*., and the directors propose to pay 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares, requiring 80,000*l*., thus disposing of less than one half the available balance. A sum of 50,000*l*., is placed to reserve, 20,000*l*. to special reserve, and the carry-forward is increased by 48,636*l*. to 72,302*l*. Thus the financial position is very considerably improved; but as this is the first beginning of a reserve fund, the ordinary shares must be looked upon as a speculative investment. They are quoted at 1 3-8, and, allowing for the dividend, give a return of 6½ per cent. The dividend on the preference shares should now be fairly secure, and as they can be got at very slightly over par, they yield practically the full dividend of 5 per cent.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

The concert held at the Gymkhana Club last night was about the best we have hitherto had this season. The house crowded and the concert was very successful thanks to the efforts of Colonel Grantham. Mrs. Turnbull played a violin solo, Mrs. Wylde sang "Barley Sheaves" and "Goodbye" with beautiful expression while Mrs. Smith gave a capital coon song with banjo accompaniment. Mr. Fischer sang "The King's Highway" and responded to a vociferous encore. Mr. Turner and Mr. Fraser supplied the comic element and Mr. Maloney was as good as ever in both his songs. Miss Richardson and Mr. Conn rendered the duet "Liza Ann" from "The Orchid," while Miss Kavanagh's recitation "Lasca" was a great feature of the evening. Messrs. Uniacke, Fischer, Maloney and Simcox sang a quartette "Thuringian Volksliod" and Mr. Meade was excellent in his selection "Little Willie." The concert concluded with the performance of the banjo band comprised of Miss Smith and Messrs. Uniacke, Andy, Mclaughlin and Wylde.

DACOITY IN POONA DISTRICT.

Armed Body of Gangrobbers.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Dhondya Kasu Lohokare, accused No. 1, who was in July last, convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, of dacoity, having been armed with guns and swords at the time of committing the dacoity, and sentenced to transportation for ten years.

The appellant, accused No. 1, and six others were charged with having, on the 18th May last, at Velholi, committed dacoity, and No. 1, and three others were charged with having, at the time of the offence, been armed with gun and swords. The alleged facts of the case were these. The accused formed part of an armed body of gang robbers, and about midday on Friday the 18th May last, they came to the lonely huts of Jhima and Rama Dhondi, who lived on a hill at a little distance from Shirde village. There they demanded and obtained from Jhima bread and butter milk, Rama then compelled to provide and cook for them rice and ghee. The gang next appeared about dusk at Uksan village, some two or three miles from Shirde. They went to the Mharwada and called Ganu Ramnath from his house. They question him and his nephew Tuka minutely as to the size of the villages in the neighbourhood, and eventually forced Tuka to show them the way to Velholi a small village about two miles from Uksan. About 8 p. m. on the same night, the police patel Vithu and his brother, Kondu Dhondu, were sitting together in the latter's compound. Four of the armed gang entered the compound, captured the two brothers, and took them to the house of one Krishnaji, a well-to-do Brahmin Inamdar of the village. Krishnaji was not at home, but the robbers learned from a Bania, Mahadu whom they also seized and beat, that Krishnaji was in his brother Shunker's house. A party of the robbers went there, seized Krishnaji and Shunker, and brought them back to the former's house. There both brothers were severely beaten, and bore the scars from the heavy mace blows then given them. While the robbers beat the two Brahmins, they kept asking from them Rs. 2,000, which the Brahmins declared themselves unable to pay. Eventually Krishnaji told them to take what they could find from a cupboard in the verandah. This they broke open and took out Rs. 12 and two gold finger rings. They also ransacked the house and took Rs. 75 and some ornaments from a box upstairs, and some other jewellery from a niche in the wall. Eventually they tied all their loot in a bundle, and left the village. They reappeared, however, at pale, a village two miles from Velhole, and there compelled one Chima Luxmon to give them water. They sent him for the police patel and the Brahmins of the village. They were, however, absent. The only member of their family whom the robbers secured was Vishnu Govindji, but he could give them nothing. The robbers, no doubt, satisfied with the loot of Velholi, did not press the matter and left the village with a boast that Vishnu would hear something startling in the morning. On the house of accused No. 1, the appellant, being searched subsequently, hidden in the recesss of a wall and concealed by a stone, the police found 145 cups, some bullets and gunpowder. On a subsequent date, accused No. 6 was secured, and he produced a bundle, hidden under a heap of leaves below a jhambul tree. It contained a turban and part of another. His wife was sent for, and she produced a string of gold beads, which once formed part of a necklace owned by Krishnaji No. 1 disclosed the hiding-place of a bundle, containing cups, armlets, anklets, and other stolen jewellery. He then took the police to his wife, who produced from the house of a relation. Some gold beads and a gold armlet. No. 2 produced another bundle, containing a gold-laced cap, a red turban, a